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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2134



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No. 2134

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### PRESS COVERAGE OF INTER-AFRICAN PREFERENTIAL TRADE MEETING

#### Developed Countries' Policies Decried

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] The intergovernmental group for the creation of a preferential trade zone in the east and south of our continent is holding its fourth meeting in Luanda, in the "10 December" theater. The meeting, which will last until 16 June, is being held under the auspices of the EAC, a UN agency, which is represented by Lopo do Nascimento, its assistant secretary general. Taking part are delegations from 17 countries, namely: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Djibuti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

The meeting was officially opened in the midafternoon, with Roberto de Almeida, alternate member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of domestic trade, presiding. Also present were other members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and the Angolan Government, representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country and invited guests, among whom is Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO.

De Almeida spoke to an audience comprising delegates of countries with differing options and political orientations, which are united by a single goal: "Cooperation, for the unity and progress of Africa."

According to De Almeida, the constitution of an institutional, operational and juridical framework to support the expansion, diversification and integration of the economic organizations in our sub-region is fully justified, for the following reasons:

Our economies are vulnerable to the deeply negative effects of the cyclical crises in the capitalistic international economic relations to which our economies are still tied. Hence we must find a basis of understandings aimed at avoiding, if not all, at least some of these effects.

The developed countries with market economies categorically refuse to alter their outworn structure, to provide advantageous conditions for the concession of financial credit and technology for developing countries, to improve their marketing structures and access to their markets for our products, to reform the old monetary system, to regulate the business practices of international corporations, to draft special short- and long-range programs to help less advanced countries, and, finally, to make the necessary provisions to establish a new international economic order. According to the foreign trade minister, all these factors constitute a motive to strengthen the relations of [source illegible] and cooperation among the African countries, [based], above all, "on our own forces," because, as he stressed, "a new international economic order is in fact possible only if we begin, first of all, by cleaning our own houses."

Meanwhile, our sub-region includes the poorest countries in the world, some of which are in an extremely tight situation. According to De Almeida: "This is a further reason to establish an overall and timely framework that could be of assistance to these countries."

Lopo do Nascimento also spoke at the opening ceremony in his capacity as assistant secretary general of the EAC. As he said on that occasion, the present meeting is a continuation of three previous meetings of the inter-governmental negotiating group. "Our goal," he said, "is to remodel our economies and to reduce our dependency abroad by means of sub-regional economic cooperation."

"The basic prerequisite for economic cooperation," said Nascimento, "is political willingness. Hence it is essential that all the countries in the zone engage in establishing a preferential trade zone, as the first step toward a more solid and basic economic cooperation."

#### Inter-African Cooperation Paramount

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The fourth intergovernmental meeting for the creation of a preferential trade zone in eastern and southern Africa began yesterday morning in the capital of Angola.

The fact that the conference is being held in Angola confirms the internationalist mission of our country and its firm determination to aid in the economic liberation of the African continent, as an essential condition for its true independence.

Actually, the foremost Angolan leaders, including Comrade President Agostinho Neto himself, have frequently expressed our readiness to join in fruitful inter-African cooperation, to reduce our countries' dependency on the foreign monopolies. In fact, we must bring an end to the present situation,

so that Africa will no longer be what President Neto described in Kartoum as "an inert corpse, where every vulture comes to peck at his morsel."

Our continent has all the resources required for its own development. Thus the African economy must cease to be simply a source of raw materials for the Western powers; these raw materials must be used in our own industry.

Cooperation among the various African countries is a sure way for them to escape from the claws of the foreign monopolies. Economic liberation is the new mission of the African peoples, tied to the final political liberation of those areas such as Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa or Western Sahara, that are still occupied by the colonial powers. Besides, the struggle for economic independence, which is to the interest of all the African peoples, is now perhaps one of the strongest and most concrete motives to maintain African unity.

This unity and cooperation could be expanded even as far as the idea, advanced by some eminent statesman on the continent, of the formation of an African Common Market. Such an organization could be based on the planned industrialization of the continent, which could be done at the level of the OAU. Possible difficulties with technology or management could be overcome by recourse to international cooperation, which is one of the most important bases of collaboration on a world scale.

One of the major advantages of an African Common Market is that it would preclude bilateral contracts between African countries and those of other continents to Africa's disadvantage.

The fourth intergovernmental meeting for the creation of a preferential trade zone in eastern and southern Africa falls within this effort by the African peoples to break out of their economic dependence on foreign countries once and for all. Our people, who have freely chosen to build a socialist society, decidedly support this initiative, because they are perfectly aware that real independence will be achieved only when no foreign monopoly is exploiting our wealth.

The people of Angola, led by the MPLA-Labor Party and by Comrade Agostinho Neto, hail the economic meeting, in their capital, of this group of eastern and southern African countries, which are engaged in strengthening cooperation among all our peoples, to achieve the total and true liberation of our continent.

The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON ANGOLA-ZAIRE PRESIDENTIAL MEETING

#### Benguela Railroad Discussed

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jun 79 pp 1,6

[Report on press conference by Angolan President Agostinho Neto in Kinshasa, date not given]

[Excerpts] After the reading of the joint Angolan-Zairian communique, Presidents Agostinho Neto and Mobutu Sese Seko granted a press conference to reporters from both countries.

Asked by the Zairian media to discuss the results of the talks held with his Zairian counterpart, the Angolan chief of state said:

"Concerning today's talks here in Kinshasa, I want to say that they took place in the climate of normality in which we have always acted. But there is something new: it is that since relations between us were established, the OAU has not had to intervene to preserve tranquillity in our countries. It has not been necessary. And we, the Zairian side as well as the Angolan side, have concluded that it is no longer necessary to request OAU intervention to maintain security and tranquillity on either side of the frontier.

"Both parties and both governments, as well as both peoples, are committed to this process on behalf of peace and tranquillity in our countries.

"This new factor is the result of the firm determination of the leaders of our countries and above all of the interest that each people and all the peoples of the world have in achieving tranquillity, peace, and progress.

"In this atmosphere there are obviously special relations. They are those concerning maritime traffic, river traffic, rail traffic, and other areas in which we will be able to cooperate.

"The question was asked concerning the trade issue. It is obviously important to maintain trade--to maintain the exchange of products between one

country and the other. But our world is built on specific structures. We will probably take the final step toward beginning commercial exchanges in adequate volume within a month at the most so that we can begin to see normal flow and trade at the commercial level between Zaire and Angola. It is merely a question of applying in practice what we have already decided on."

Concerning the meeting now underway in Brussels between representatives of Angola, Zambia, and Zaire--a meeting concerned chiefly with the issue of the Benguela Railroad--President Agostinho Neto said:

"The problem being posed today in relation to the Benguela Railroad and currently under discussion in Brussels is a technical question--that is, it is necessary to guarantee maintenance of the railway. It is also necessary to guarantee that there is sufficient equipment for normal traffic along the 1,000 kilometers and more of track that we have. Repairs are necessary and equipment replacements are necessary, and for this there must be investments by the more developed countries so that we can be assured of the railroad's operation. That is the main objective of the meeting in Brussels."

#### Joint Communiqué Issued

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 79 pp 1,6

[Joint Angolan-Zairian communiqué concerning talks in Kinshasa on 14 June 1979 between Presidents Agostinho Neto and Mobutu Sese Seko]

[Excerpts] The joint Angolan-Zairian communiqué is the assessment and result of the talks held yesterday in Kinshasa between the two delegations, which were headed respectively by Presidents Agostinho Neto and Mobutu Sese Seko. Because of its importance, we are publishing it in its entirety.

At the invitation of citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, chairman-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the Republic of Zaire, His Excellency Dr Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, made a friendship visit to the Republic of Zaire on 14 June 1979.

President Neto was accompanied by a large delegation that included in particular the following members of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and the government: comrades Afonso Van-Dunen (Mbinda), Central Committee secretary for foreign relations, and Maria Manho Cafe, Central Committee secretary; Emilio Guerra, deputy minister of industry and energy; Maj Kamu de Almeida, charge d'affaires for the People's Republic of Angola in the Republic of Zaire; Jaime Madaleno, directeur de cabinet in the Office of the President of the Republic; Maj Jose Maria, presidential secretary for military affairs; and Arlindo Sousa e Silva, national director of ports and railroads.

President Mobutu was accompanied by citizen Ngunza Karl I Bond, political commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation; citizen Kasavubu Kiatanzabu, people's commissioner and second secretary to the Executive Board of the Legislative Council; Kiakwama Kia Kiziki, state commissioner for economy, industry, and commerce; Mozagba, state commissioner for energy; Seti Yale, security adviser to the chairman-founder; Nimy Mayadika Ngimbi, directeur de cabinet in the Office of the Chairman-Founder of the MPR; Mokolo wa Mpondo, general administrator of the National Documentation Center; Loponda wa Botondo, rear admiral and navy chief of staff; Ngoye Kampenga Kamakanda, ambassador and assistant directeur de cabinet in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Kande Buloba Kasumpata, adviser to the Office of the Chairman-Founder; Ngandu Mualaba, director of African affairs in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and Mudindi Didi, charge d'affaires for the Republic of Zaire in Angola.

The two chiefs of state held important talks concerning not only bilateral relations between their two countries but also world problems and those of interest to the African continent on the eve of the 16th summit meeting of the OAU.

Concerning bilateral relations, the two presidents expressed satisfaction in particular with the excellent development of Zairian-Angolan relations since their meeting in Brazzaville on 28 February 1976, a meeting organized thanks to the fraternal mediation of the president of the People's Republic of Congo, the immortal Marien Ngouabi.

As far as southern Africa is concerned, the two chiefs of state expressed their total support for the liberation struggle undertaken by the peoples still under domination.

The talks between the two chiefs of state took place in an atmosphere of complete frankness and mutual understanding that was full of fraternity and cordiality.

Speaking at the start of the talks, Ngunza Karl I Bond emphasized that permanent contact between representatives of the Angolan and Zairian governments "is a concrete manifestation of the desire of the brother people in Angola to live in peace with the brother people in Zaire and to establish between the two nations relations of cooperation based on mutual trust--on the principle of fraternal equality and the principle of tender relations that are in fact the result of the age-old traditional relations existing between our two peoples."

He also emphasized, "It is necessary that in our talks we seek to discover everything that can unite us more and more and to avoid everything that may separate us."

In turn, the Central Committee's secretary for the Department of Foreign Relations, Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda), said that "the fact that we can meet here today is the result of a colossal effort by Zaire and Angola to see that the ties of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity become increasingly close and increasingly intimate."

Afonso Van-Dunem felt that we today "can be satisfied with the good relations that exist between Zaire and the People's Republic of Angola," and he added, "Our two countries are bound, as neighboring countries, to live together, to fight together, and to win together."

Angola and Zaire are already linked in some areas through cooperation agreements, and as that Angolan leader was to say later, "A great effort has been made by both Zaire and Angola to effectively implement the various agreements signed so far."

The talks between the two delegations then began immediately behind closed doors.

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE COOPERATION TREATY DETAILED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 30 May-6 Jun 79, pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] A special agreement pertaining to the sending of Cape Verdian workers to the People's Republic of Angola was signed in Luanda on 24 May, at the conclusion of talks held since 20 May during the second session of the Joint Angola-Cape Verde Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Considerable progress with regard to the establishment of regular cooperation between our two countries has taken concrete shape in the fields of culture, sports, education and instruction, agriculture and livestock-raising, construction and civil engineering, sea transportation, banking and trade matters, especially in oil products.

The president of the RPA (People's Republic of Angola), Comrade Agostinho Neto, received our delegation consisting of officials and technicians from nine government sectors and headed by Comrade Maj Carlos Reis, minister of Education and Culture.

Under bilateral cooperation, Cape Verde citizens who go to work in the Republic of Angola are now protected by the clauses of the special agreement pertaining to the sending of workers, signed in Luanda on 24 May by the minister of Education and Culture, Maj Carlos Reis, and by the minister of Foreign Affairs of the RPA, Comrade Paulo Jorge, at the end of the second session of the Joint Angola-Cape Verde Committee for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation, that gave concrete shape, during the working sessions held since 20 May, to considerable progress with regard to the regular establishment of our "horizontal" cooperation in the various fields of culture, sports, agriculture, education and instruction, construction and civil engineering, trade, sea transportation, finance and banking and oil and petroleum products.

"The special agreement pertaining to the sending of Cape Verdian workers to the People's Republic of Angola, just signed in Luanda, is an agreement that opens up rather attractive prospects in giving concrete shape to cooperation in the human field between our two countries," Comrade Minister Carlos

Reis stated to VOZ DI POVO, when he arrived at the Praia Airport, on Saturday, at the head of our delegation consisting of officials and technicians from nine government sectors.

Work in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and social fields is provided for in this agreement, which now specifies the monthly remuneration to be paid to unskilled workers, specialized workers (mechanics, electricians, masons, painters, lathe-operators, and so on), technicians with higher training working as physicians, agronomists, veterinarians, engineers, jurists, economists, architects, technicians with advanced qualifications (surgeons, chief engineers, and so on), specialists with advanced qualifications working as university professors or in scientific institutes, and specialists with advanced qualifications working as consultants at the central level.

This special agreement between Cape Verde and Angola specifies every kind of contracting or furnishing of air transportation and the granting of vacations, lodging, transportation and medical care.

A detailed program of collaboration between the National Culture Council of the PRA and our Ministry of Education and Culture was drawn up in Luanda. The following was especially agreed on: joint participation in seminars, conferences or in other cultural events, including events concerning problems on the study and use of national languages and methods for collecting oral traditions.

Angola will furnish technical information and will train Cape Verdian citizens in the rules of handball, basketball, soccer and gymnastics. An exchange of experience and a mutual exchange of athletic delegations and missions will be made.

#### 2,000 Skilled Workers in Construction

The broad field of agriculture was the subject of detailed study. Angola will continue to furnish seeds, various products and materials and both parties are ready to give concrete shape to the proposal for joint importation of selected animals, equipment, parts and accessories useful for the development of livestock-raising in both countries.

Cape Verde is ready to send a team of agricultural technicians to Angola and to provide temporary assistance in the fields of agricultural soil drainage, reclamation of salty soils, preparation of irrigation projects, agricultural meteorology, intensive courses on irrigation and laboratory analyses and exploration for and utilization of underground water. The proposal to set up a joint agricultural-livestock production enterprise in the Kanguana region, Uige Province, was also examined.

Top-level and middle-level civil construction technicians, especially civil engineers, hydraulic engineers (agricultural, urban, sanitation), skilled workers, especially carpenters, construction foremen, masons, electricians

and painters (at first, 180 and, subsequently, up to 2,000) and unskilled workers are desired by the People's Republic of Angola.

#### Oil from Angola?

Cape Verdian readymade clothing, footwear and furniture industries, especially, can anticipate in the future the potentialities of demand by the Angolan market. Angola will supply woods, sisal, sisal rope, molasses, fishmeal, coffee and cement. All this with a view to the convergent interests of increasing trade relations between both countries. In Luanda, the need was ascertained for joint planning of bilateral trade on a medium-range and long-range basis that will make it possible to guarantee supplies with advantages to both countries.

The furnishing of petroleum products by Angola to Cape Verde will be subjected to detailed study to be made also this month in Praia by a specialized joint committee. Banking matters also and the whole vast field of fishing (where there even is now an intention to set up a joint company for tuna fishing or a large enterprise of the Portuguese-speaking countries on the Atlantic) will be the subject of sectoral talks by technicians from both countries.

#### Angola Wants Seamen

Cape Verde teachers to teach in elementary education levels two and three are desired by Angola, which is willing to receive our students for continuing studies in the National Physical Education Institute and in other institutions of intermediate and higher education.

Cape Verde is willing to receive Angolan students in the Santa Catarina Teachers Training Center. Both ministries will exchange curricula, research work and other materials of an educational, didactic and pedagogical nature. They are also prepared to make a study aiming at the joint publication of manuals and textbooks.

Contracting of experienced Cape Verdian seamen, able to perform the duties of boatswain, is desired by Angola. The matter of establishing uniform maritime careers between the two countries will be discussed again as soon as the trading program has been definitively established as a result of this second session of the Joint Committee.

The coastal station installed on the island of Sao Vicente will be able to assist Angolan ships sailing in the area and the same assistance service can be provided to Cape Verdian ships by means of Angola's coastal radio station. Cape Verde is also making study scholarships available to the RPA for training Angolan seamen in the Sao Vicente Cabotage School.

BRIEFS

**USE OF MERCENARIES**—Five thousand men earmarked for the protection of isolated farms in southwest Namibia could operate in Rhodesia if South African authorities forego their services, said the person responsible for recruiting them, Jannie Smith, in Johannesburg on 22 May. Smith said he had been relieved of his duties as an officer in the South African security service and called on to leave his Johannesburg apartment. In Namibia, South African army officers stated their opposition to the use of mercenaries, feeling that such men could join the army. [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jul 79 p 27]

**CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU UNIVERSITY STUDIES**--Praia, 15--The first nucleus of future institutionalized university studies for Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde will emerge this October in the city of Praia, with a secondary education teachers training course in the fields of mathematics and drafting, physics and chemistry, biology and geology, according to what was learned from an official source in the Cape Verde Ministry of Education. Thus, with the promise of support by UNESCO, Cape Verde is tending to free itself gradually from the necessity of contracting each year for about 30 Portuguese teachers for secondary and intermediate education. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 79 p 8] 10042

CSO: 4401



# POPULATION URGED TO FIGHT SPECULATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Fight Speculation"]

[Text] A new schedule of fixed prices for a number of essential consumer products went into effect yesterday throughout the country. That measure, decided on by our government, is part of the arduous fight to improve the living conditions of the people, for whom the best sons of the fatherland poured out their blood.

The policy of setting prices now extends to the principal basic products, namely sugar, rice, oil, milk, food paste, kit then soap, beans, cornmeal and manioc flour, wheat flour, meat, and fish. It is a just policy, and it can only be objected to, for obvious reasons, by the speculators, who want to get rich at the expense of the people's hunger.

A number of measures long awaited by all the workers were recently adopted. They are aimed at waging a close-fought struggle against speculation and reducing the cost of living. Outstanding examples are the Wage Law, which introduced a substantial change in the organization of pay for the benefit of the working classes, and the order by the comrade president, Agostinho Neto, banning the illegal trading by itinerant peddlers. The most recent measure, to which we have just referred, is the one setting prices on a few more basic products.

These measures complement each other, and strict compliance with them is necessary so that the workers will really see their living conditions improved, while at the same time a hard blow will be dealt to the ambition of those trying to replace the former colonial middle class through the most shameless exploitation of the great majority of the people.

It is obvious that the struggle to improve the people's living conditions--the supreme objective of our revolution, headed by the MPLA-Labor Party--also involves increased production and a correct distribution--and that, incidentally, is the permanent solution. That is why the great battle of

labor is always in the minds of all patriots, since it is only by labor that it will be possible to really solve the people's problems.

In any case, the wage revision, the ban on illegal trading, and the setting of prices are valuable tools in this constant struggle to satisfy the concrete needs of the masses.

The fight against speculation must therefore be carried out in a generalized and stringent manner, and at the same time the effort must be made to increase production with a view to creating the abundance of goods required by the entire people.

This fight will have to be waged by the appropriate organizations, namely the Secretariat of State for Internal Order, supported by the party members, the youth movement, and the mass organizations.

In addition, the entire people must participate actively in this struggle against speculators, regardless of who they are and where they are found. The people must promptly report those criminals, who want to fill their bellies by exploiting the workers, so that they will be prevented from continuing to do so with impunity. It is necessary to fight the spirit of submission to speculators that arises solely from the fact that there will be a greater or lesser degree of shortages at home, because if all the speculators are reported, they will not be able to continue their repugnant activity.

Beginning today, let us all wage daily and close combat against all speculators!

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

11798  
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**DIRECTIVES TO IMPROVE POLITICAL WORK ISSUED AT SOYO**

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 79 p 3

[Excerpts] Mbansa-Congo--Under the leadership of its coordinator, Comrade Jorge Tchimpuatí, of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Provincial Committee of the Party held its seventh extraordinary session from 5 to 6 June, in Soyo Municipio. In the course of the meeting, the political-organizational, social and economic situation of the province was analyzed, and the following conclusions were reached:

1. A decline in the rectification program continues to be observed, and it was recommended that the rectification committee and subcommittees stress greater dynamism.
2. The agencies of the Provincial Committee of the Party should try to make every effort to carry out a stronger program.
3. Establishment of a staff of militants in work sectors should be intensified, for greater assistance in the ideological education of the party members.
4. The competent agencies should try to effect regular distribution of the BOLETIM DO MILITANTE, JORNAL DE ANGOLA and other party documents to all the municipios, communes and settlements.
5. The struggle against petit bourgeois tendencies and all false concepts, such as tribalism, regionalism and racism, should be intensified.
6. The education program against the use of fermented beverages, which are legally banned, should be intensified, and measures should be taken against the producers.
7. As there is no cinema with projection equipment in Kuimba Municipio, it was recommended that the provincial DEIFI [Department of Public Information] give priority to providing a mobile cinema unit for this municipio.
8. It has been observed that, for opportunistic reasons, some teachers are leaving their profession to enter other services. The meeting

recommended that the competent organs take swift and forceful action to see that these individuals resume their teaching duties, and that the order regarding the general mobilization for education is strictly observed.

9. In order to assist the rural population better, the meeting recommended that educational work promoting the unification of small villages be intensified.

10. The process of enlisting the unemployed in organizations that lack manpower should be intensified, giving priority to agriculture and building.

11. Political and technical assistance should be given to cultural groups, so that the latter can meet the demands of the revolution, and also to stimulate creative initiative.

12. The provincial health department should immediately set up a pharmacy for the sale of medicine in the province.

13. The provincial agencies of the Ministries of Building and Housing and Domestic Trade should carry out the directives for the sale of construction materials to the people, to aid them in do-it-yourself construction.

6362

CSO: 4401



**POOR ATTENDANCE AT IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING COURSE CONDEMNED**

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Late yesterday morning at the National Party School, Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee for the DIEPI [Department of Public Information], presided at the final session of a 3-month training course in political ideology. The course was attended by 32 workers in the mass media, almost all of whom were section leaders, but only 17 of them completed the course.

At one point in the ceremony, Candido de Almeida, director of the National Party School, said: "Information is important to our revolutionary process, which means that the workers in the sector must be armed with Marxist-Leninist theory, enabling them to interpret the Angolan situation correctly at all times and to provide prompt transmission of party directives."

Concluding his explanation, de Almeida said that the absence of the other 15 individuals "has never been adequately justified, and we would have to say that the comrades who dropped out committed a serious breach of discipline, and knowingly went against a party directive."

Speaking last, Lucio Lara began by criticizing the absence of almost half the individuals chosen by their respective media to attend the course. This in itself, he continued, explains the concern that the party has had and continues to have regarding our news media. "The self-indulgence mentioned here is quite obvious, and is in fact reflected in the work of the comrade journalists, because every day we observe shortcomings. Some of these are normal (we can justify them and wish to overcome them), and others are precisely because of this libertarian attitude that many workers in the communications sector continue to hold.

Courses like this one, he added, will certainly serve to strengthen the awareness of the communications worker, which is basically what we are really trying to achieve in order to respond more clearly to the directives handed to us.

"It is by these signs that we can identify party members and those who are not party members, the disciplined and the undisciplined. By the same means,

we can identify those who are truly conscientious in serving our people in the communications sector. As we all know, a revolutionary process is difficult, and must win further conquests every day. For this reason, to improve the character of these achievements and even to advertise them, the information media are essential," he concluded.

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## BRIEFS

**CENIA VETERINARY COOPERATION--(ANGOP)**--A team of veterinary specialists from the CENIA countries left Luanda for Moscow on Wednesday night following an information visit to our country's stockraising sector. The team had been here from 1 to 13 June. On its departure, the delegation's leader, Yuri Chiernik, told the press that together with Angolan veterinarians, the specialists had examined the type and volume of aid that CENIA's member countries will be able to give Angola. He added, "This aid will consist of sending middle- and high-level veterinary cadres to the People's Republic of Angola, where they will develop a research program concerned with tuberculosis and other animal diseases." During their stay in Angola, the CENIA specialists visited the veterinary and zootechnical research centers in Huila, Mocamedes, Benguela, and Huambo provinces. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 79 p 2] 11798

**EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL**--The following communique was distributed yesterday following the working visit to the Republic of Portugal by Artur Pestana (Pepetela), deputy minister of education: "A delegation from the Ministry of Education, headed by Deputy Minister Artur Pestana (Pepetela), was in Portugal from 2 to 14 June. Following intensive work, the Angolan party signed with the Portuguese Government an agreement on cooperation in the areas of education, teaching, and scientific research. Under the terms of that agreement, Portuguese volunteers in education will come to Angola. The agreement also mentions the exchange of documentation and information, scholarships, and exchange in the area of scientific research. During his stay, the Angolan deputy minister of education was received by General Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, who once again affirmed Portugal's intention to cooperate with the People's Republic of Angola." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 79 p 2] 11798

**LATIN AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS--(ANGOP)**--A group of nine technicians from various Latin American countries has arrived in Luanda from Moscow to work in our country. The technicians recently completed their studies in the Soviet Union and volunteered to work in the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 79 p 2] 11798

**DELEGATION BACK FROM BRAZIL**—Mendes de Carvalho, provincial commissioner of Luanda and alternate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, returned last Tuesday to our nation's capital after leading a delegation to Brazil. The delegation, which included Dokui de Castro, provincial commissioner of Kwanza-Sul, and the municipal commissioners of Kuito and Huambo, was in Brazil to attend a seminar on municipal administration, including problems of urbanization, public transportation and urban sanitation. Carvalho said the members of the delegation gathered information offered in the seminar, and added that "we will have much to gain if the cooperation we are establishing between Brazil and Angola is carried out." According to Carvalho, during his stay he was received by Brazilian ministers, state governors and mayors. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jun 79 p 2] 6362

**BELGIAN WHEAT DONATION**—The Bulgarian Government has determined to donate 1,600 tons of wheat to Angola, Frans Hintjens, Belgian ambassador to Angola, confirmed to ANGOP. Explaining that the donation is within the framework of strengthened friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the Belgian diplomat said the Belgian Government will pay the costs of transporting the product to Angola. The Belgian representative in Angola also noted that in 1977, through the UN High Commission for Refugees, his country donated 1,300 tons of flour for Angolan and Zairian refugees. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jun 79 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401



BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH SPAIN--Praia, 14--A cooperation and friendship agreement between Cape Verde and Spain will be signed in Madrid, on 20 June, at the conclusion of the official visit to Spain by the Cape Verde minister of Foreign Affairs, Abilio Duarte, who was invited by his Spanish counterpart, Marcelino Oreja. The Spanish minister of Foreign Affairs held talks with Minister Abilio Duarte in April 1978, on the island of Sal, at the end of an official visit to this country. Ever since that time, rapprochement relations between Spain and Cape Verde have been gradually getting closer. A delegation of Spanish members of parliament visited Cape Verde in May 1978. [Text] Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 79 p 8] 10042

CSO: 4401

BOKASSA DENIES MASSACRE OF CHILDREN

Paris LE MONDE in French 22 May 79 p 5

[Article by special correspondent J.-P. L.: "The Massacre of Central African Schoolchildren *"Everyone Calls Me Papa"*, passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics/

[Text/ Kigali—Emperor Bokassa I did not botch his appearance on stage. On that Sunday afternoon, 20 May, the Caravelle, flying the Central African colors, had barely stopped on the Kigali airport runway and clearly the monarch knew that he was the most awaited person at this sixth Franco-African conference. Looking a little older in his grey lounge suit, he smiled broadly at his Rwandan host, General Habyarimana, before waving with a familiar gesture his black and white cane for the benefit of the tambourin players and the dancers who formed the noisy welcoming committee. Only the French ambassador to Rwanda, Henri Maniere, who attended the welcoming ceremonies for the African heads of state, slipped away before the plane landed. This deliberate absence did not go unnoticed.

Wearing a black hat and a veil and holding a bouquet of red flowers in her hands, the Empress Catherine stood soberly at his side. The reporters present at the airport were obviously waiting for Bokassa I to explain the tragic events of 18 April, which made him one of the star chiefs of state of the Kigali summit, for reasons having nothing to do with the political or economic concerns of the participants. They were not to be disappointed.

The emperor obviously prepared his act well. Throughout his press conference, that turned into a long denial of the massacres of children of which his army stands accused, he did not stint on arguments. With a sly look, he affirmed in turn his fatherly and religious feelings, becoming even the prosecutor of those who denounce his regime's brutality. However, at no time was he convincing.

/"No one has murdered children,"/ he stated vigorously. /It is the students of Jean-Bedel Bokassa University, those grown up children, who revolted because of their scholarships. I immediately took all measures to pay the scholarships, and they were paid. Then they protested in connection with the uniforms.\* We told them: if you don't want to wear them,

them don't; too bad. That was done to honor you, to set you apart from the other students'. As a matter of fact, now they wear them."

/"It is the students, the grownup children, who demonstrated,"/ he insisted, /"never the little 8-year old children. None has been killed. It is utterly untrue. I have 30 children. My children were also among these students. You are very well aware that the press has always called me Papa Bok. In my country everyone calls me Papa. Anybody who is a father cannot permit himself to have 8-year old children massacred. I was saddened by this slanderous campaign. I was a soldier. The principle of the armies in the world is to spare the children, the women, and the aged, even in wartime. I find it very hard to take when I hear it said that I, who have a large family, massacred children."

"I am willing to acknowledge all misdeeds, but not that one",/ the Emperor continued, /"I am a Christian. I was baptised in Frejus. Father Braun baptised me. Today he is the Bishop of Strasbourg. I was confirmed in Lourdes. I am a very good Christian, even though I lost the right to receive communion, because at the age of 58 it is very difficult to abide by the rules of the Catholic religion."/ After these particulars, which gave rise to laughter in the crowd--the Emperor's speech having in fact been broadcast throughout the airport over loudspeakers--Bokassa I resorted to the crowning argument: /"Besides, my people, elevated me to the high rank of marshal, then to that of emperor."/

Then the Central African head of state requested Amnesty International to /"disclose the source of its information"/ and declared: /"Behind this affair are the difficulties I had 3 years ago with a reporter from South Africa, born in Great Britain.\* It is because of a grudge that Amnesty International puts me under a microscope? They are waiting for an opportunity to destroy my country. The whole story stems from that fact."

"I emptied all the prisons of the Empire," /added Bokassa I. /"That was greeted by cheers. Some students fled to the Zairian city of Zongo. The ambassador of Zaire did what was necessary; the children returned immediately; they all resumed their studies."/

After the theatrical but not very convincing performance by the master of Bangui, one question continued to crop up insistently: Would France take retaliatory measures against its burdensome Central African protege? In Giscard d'Estaing's entourage it was implied that Paris would suspend all its aid to the Bangui Government--including credits dispensed as part of military cooperation--for as long as the Emperor fails to provide satisfactory explanations about the recent events in Bangui. Besides, a tete-a-tete between Giscard d'Estaing and Bokassa I might still take place during the summit meeting in Kigali.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. The Emperor referred to the wearing of uniforms which he wanted to make mandatory in the schools. The young people would have been forced to buy these uniforms themselves at a cost of 500 CFA /African Financial Community—monetary unit/ (100 Francs). The refusal of the students was at the origin of the riots and repression which caused about 100 deaths in January.
2. It was Michael Goldsmith, reporter of the Associated Press, who had been arrested in July 1977 and detained for several months in Bangui. Later he recounted that during his detention the Emperor had hit him.

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CSO: 4400



## CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

### FRENCH MILITARY AID TO CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE SUSPENDED

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 May 79 p 4

[Article: "The Bangui Massacres: Francois-Poncet confirms the suspension of Military Aid to the Central African Empire passages enclosed in slant-lines printed in italics/

[Text] In answer to questions asked by Mermadeau, socialist representative from Calvados, and Leger, communist representative from Ardennes, regarding the conclusions the government intended to draw regarding the massacre of schoolchildren in Bangui, Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs, confirmed on 23 May, before the Assembly, the suspension of French military aid to the Central African Empire /CAE/ (/LE MONDE/ 24 May). Recalling his previous statements, the Minister specified: *"I said that the facts reported if they were confirmed, would arouse indignation in both France and Africa. I have just come from Kigali, where I noted that this feeling was shared by African officials, of all trends of opinion. In order to establish the facts, the Ivory Coast, Togo, Rwanda, Senegal and Liberia have decided to send to Bangui a Commission of Inquiry made up of magistrates. This commission report will be sent to all the countries participating in the conference, including France. All those who value Franco-African friendship and respect the independence of the peoples of Africa will evaluate the importance of this initiative.*

As for the French Government, it has instructed the Minister of Cooperation to inform the Central African authorities about its serious concern. It will take the necessary steps, based on the report of the Commission of Inquiry. In the meantime, it has decided to suspend its military aid to the CAE. (...) It would not be acceptable that in order to express an opinion, France, whose principle is that the Africans must themselves settle their own problems, would take the place of a commission on which will sit government representatives who are respected in Africa and in the world."/

The military aid given by Paris to the CAE, considerable until recently, is today virtually nonexistent. The last military advisors who gave technical assistance to the army and the gendarmerie left the country in 1976. Cooperation is limited to the acceptance of some trainees in military schools and to supplying small quantities of light weapons.

**VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NEW GOVERNMENT'S GOALS**

Libreville L'UNION in French 21 May 79 p 6

[Text] After the failure of the second conference of Kano on national reconciliation in Chad, events have been precipitated at Ndjameña at such a pace that even informed observers of the Chadian political scene have been lost in the avalanche.

A provisional government of national union has been established. Against all expectations an unknown, Mr Lol Mohammed Chaoua of the People's Movement for the Total Liberation of Chad, was chosen to exercise the functions of president of the republic. Hisssein Habre and Goukouni are ministers of defense and interior, respectively.

Not content with occupying the Aouzou Strip, the Libya of Al-Qadhdhafi launched its soldiers to attack Chadian territory in order, they say in Ndjameña, to consolidate the influence of that branch of the FROLINAT [Chadian National Liberation Front] led by Ahmad Acyl, whose participation in the second Kano conference had been rejected by the other movements.

In the south, Colonel Kamougue, chosen by his comrades to be political leader of the Chadian Armed Forces, has joined the secessionist movement of the south and has taken up contacts with Libya. He was dismissed from his job as head of the national gendarmerie by the government.

General Negue Djogo, vice president of the provisional government of national union, who has just completed an information tour of Paris and several African capitals, explains, in an exclusive interview with L'UNION, the status of the political and military situation in Chad.

After the wars through which my country has just passed, it was important that the government which was formed last 23 April make known its goals and its position with regard to the search for total solution of the Chadian problem. It was for this reason that I went to France, to the Ivory Coast, to Senegal, to Gabon, and Zaïre. Other delegations have visited, or will visit Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, the Central African Empire, the Congo, and the Arab countries. It is principally an informal visit for the purpose

of making known the political goals of our government. We have encountered encouraging attention on the part of those leaders with whom we have already met.

Question: France recently announced a withdrawal of its troops stationed in Chad. What is the status of this?

Reply: That was a decision which France intended to make unilaterally. For the moment we have requested a freeze on that decision. The withdrawal in any case had not yet begun. The French troops will therefore remain in Chad still.

Question: After Kano I and Kano II, there is more and more talk of a Kano III. Is this meeting necessary, and is it actually being prepared?

Reply: This meeting is necessary to resolve the Chadian problem in its totality, but why should it not take place on Chadian national territory? Up to now the countries participating in the two meetings have applied their efforts in a praiseworthy and effective way; it is therefore time to resolve it in a definitive way. There is a commission of enquiry which has been established in order to establish the politico-military representation of certain factions which could not take part in the two previous Kano meetings.

Question: What has exactly happened since the second Kano meeting?

Reply: Many things have been reported by the media; and that is their role. They said some things because it was necessary to extrapolate to know what people wanted, or had the intention of saying. Actually grounds for agreement have not been found at Kano because certain dissensions have appeared among former partners in the FROLINAT. It is obvious that when one faction is deliberately supported by a neighboring country in order to maintain sources of tension within the country, the search for peace can only become more complicated.

Question: The national union government of which you are vice president has been in office exactly 3 weeks. What are the immediate priorities and the long-term goals?

Reply: In the immediate future it is a question of resolving the problems which are the direct consequence of the war: to restore security to the citizenry to resume activity in all the sectors of the national economy and administration. Over the long term it is a question of national reconciliation within the framework of the unity of Chad.

Question: Can the present government be considered as a definitive solution?

Reply: The definitive solution will be brought about only by free elections. That is the goal toward which we are moving. With the outcome of these general elections Chad will have a definitive political and administrative structure.

The main goal, I repeat, is to consolidate national unity in the search for a total solution and to lead the country toward democratic elections. Our government is therefore only a transition government.

Question: At the present time Chad is witnessing a disturbed situation, with the recent infiltration of Libyan troops in the north and the establishment of a secessionist movement in the south. What are the facts?

Reply: After Kano I, Libya, one of the signatories of the framework agreement worked out on that occasion, immediately denounced it 24 hours later. Libyan troops subsequently committed aggression against Chad in the northern part, beyond the Aouzou Strip. We have firmly condemned this aggression.

With regard to the southern part, we regret that some adventurers have allied themselves with Libya. Contacts have actually been made in the southern part of the country, especially at Moundou by Colonel Kamougue, with special Libyan emissaries. Subsequently Colonel Kamougue paid a visit to Tripoli. This adventurist attitude is condemned and is not followed by all of the responsible members of the southern part of the country. The majority of the latter, who left the capital during the war, ask only to resume their work in security and desire that a whole solution be found to the problem in the context of national unity. Those with secessionist hopes constitute only a minority of the southerners.

Colonel Kamougue had been designated as political leader of the ANT [Chadian National Army] by the group of officers of the Chadian national army. Unfortunately they are now finding out how he betrayed the confidence which his comrades had placed in him. It is a pity. It was with great sadness and surprise that we learned that he had allied himself with Libya. It is really sad.

Question: What are the chances of this secessionist movement when one knows that a good part of the ANT had withdrawn to the south with large stocks of arms?

Reply: Actually the Chadian Armed Forces withdrew into the zones which they controlled at the time of the demilitarization of Ndjamen. But that does not mean that they are at the service of the southerners. These troops are still under the command of the government at Ndjamen.

Question: After all that has happened is national reconciliation still possible in Chad?

Reply: If reconciliation were not possible, it would not be possible to have the FROLINAT, the FAT [Chadian Armed Forces], the MPLT [Chadian People's Liberation Movement], the FAN [Armed Forces of the North], etc., within the same cabinet. I think one must set oneself at this level. The effort for reconciliation will be pursued and I hope that reconciliation will take place.

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CSO: 4400



**SASSOU-NGUESSO DISCUSSES GOALS OF RECENT PARTY CONGRESS**

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 79 p 7

[Interview with Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo and chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, granted in Brazzaville to Stanislav Stapanek, special correspondent of Rude Pravo: "The Policy and Tasks of the Congolese Labor Party"; date not given]

[Text] [Question] The third special congress of the Congolese Labor Party was held recently. What important tasks did it resolve and what outcomes did it bring?

[Answer] The special congress of the Congolese Labor Party was an event very much awaited by all our people, for it solved several pressing problems. I will note the two most important. Above all, it was a question of the clarification of the ideological position within the party so that it can effectively carry on the struggle of our people against imperialism and its local flunkies. It was furthermore a question of outlining a strategy capable of speeding up the liberating struggle in the economic sphere during the construction of an independent national economy. Regarding this ideological clarification, the congress noted the existence of two utterly opposed lines. A correct party line, deeply anti-imperialist, resting on the foundations of Marxist-Leninist teaching, and a rightist and liquidating, proimperialist, antiparty and antipopular line. Regarding the construction of an independent national economy, the congress correctly pointed out that the building of such a system necessarily requires the severance of ties with the neocolonial strategy of development. It is necessary to say that the Congolese economy is at the present time controlled by imperialism.

[Question] A year ago you announced in an interview that the Congolese revolution must realize two tasks: the formation of a vanguard party of the working class and the creation of the corresponding economic and cultural basis. What is the current situation and perspectives in both of these areas?

[Answer] The third special congress of our party discussed the weaknesses of our party. It underlined anew the necessity of a consolidation of its ranks and a clear formulation of its policy. Experience teaches us that

for the achievement of a decisive victory over rightists and flunkys of international imperialism it is essential to strengthen the unity of the party, to make of it a true vanguard of the working class and its allies. One of the basic tasks of the present time is to confirm in practice the proletarian and vanguard character of the party, to strengthen the functioning of democratic centralism within the party and to constantly raise the revolutionary consciousness of our members. And finally to make it possible for them to continue in the struggle for the liquidation of the rightist line.

The fact that we have clarified the policy of the party in the theoretical, political and organizational areas has created the subjective conditions for a conscious effort at the creation of a basis corresponding to the most intrinsic interests of our people at the present time. Regarding economics, the congress outlined the task of putting an end to the present neocolonial dependence and creating a truly national, independent economy. In the cultural sphere, our tasks are of the same sort: to tear ourselves from the neocolonial culture of imperialism and the bureaucratic, comprador bourgeoisie, to put an end to the remnants of feudal forces and to create an anti-imperialist culture of the popular masses.

These then are the tasks which are in the center of the greatest attention of our people. We are aware of the fact that for the achievement of total victory in both of these areas we will have to undertake a long struggle. But we are convinced that our people will make use of the lessons and experience of the past, join the militant traditions of our party and be victorious.

[Question] Your party must constantly overcome the remnants of the colonial in the country and as you yourself said, the feudal era. What is the nature of the party's ideological work in this regard, above all in the countryside?

[Answer] An analysis of the situation in the Congo in the political, economic and cultural areas enables one to emphasize that the imperialist policy of the devastation and destruction of our natural resources, conceived by concessionary companies after 1880, has continued in a veiled form right up to our times. Therefore the social and economic crisis which walks our land rests in its roots exactly in the conditions of dependence on abroad. This situation is also characterized by the maintenance of precapitalist social structures which are consciously exploited by the bureaucratic bourgeoisie for its own tactical political goals.

The third congress emphasized the necessity of conducting political work toward the liquidation of these antipopular and antinational forces, toward the liquidation of the precapitalist structures on which these forces depend.

Political commissars at the provincial and district levels received as their task the preparation of an analysis of social relations in the countryside. This analysis will make possible the definition of a correct orientation of the countryside against the obscurantist, precapitalist structures.

[Question] Let us return again to the economic sphere. Insufficiencies in the administration of enterprises and dissatisfaction with the efficiency of production in almost all branches has been noted. What kind of measures have been taken in this regard?

[Answer] Our economy undoubtedly suffers from certain problems of administration, but the decisive reason for the economic and financial weakness which we are witnessing rests in its dependence on the imperialist countries.

We are convinced that only the creation of an independent national economy, freed from foreign influence, can ensure the revitalization of production units.

[Question] Let us turn now to international problems. What are the views of the People's Republic of the Congo on the major issues of the current international situation, such as disarmament and the reduction of tensions, the liquidation of the racist regimes in southern Africa, the situation in the Near East, and others?

[Answer] Problems regarding disarmament and the reduction of tensions in the world particularly concern us. Therefore we wish that the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union be rewarded with the achievement of these goals.

Regarding the struggle for the liquidation of minority and racist regimes in southern Africa, as well as the struggle of the Palestinians against Israeli occupiers, we say that this also is our own struggle. That is why our military support will remain unswerving until total victory.

[Question] In conclusion, permit me a question regarding relations between the People's Republic of the Congo and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. How do you evaluate the relations between our two countries?

[Answer] The relations of the People's Republic of the Congo with the socialist countries as a whole and the relations with Czechoslovakia above all are based on proletarian internationalism and we evaluate them positively. Our wish is that these excellent relations further develop in the interest of the intensification of the struggle which we carry on in the world against international imperialism and its agents, such as zionism, apartheid and racism.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation.

9276

CSO: 2400

## BRIEFS

**PORTUGUESE SHIPYARD ASSISTANCE**--The Bissau Naval Shipyards already have the capability of repairing ships. In June this year, a new personnel training phase will start in the shipyards and in Portugal, according to statements made by SETENAVE (expansion unknown) technicians, present for 2 weeks in the capital, with a view to proceeding to carry out a project for putting our shipyards on their feet again that was agreed upon with that Portuguese shipbuilding company during the official visit by President Ramalho Eanes to our country. The head of the delegation, Alves Garcia, returned last Saturday accompanied by part of the team. The rest of the delegation returned to Lisbon yesterday. It should be recalled that, before the visit by Eanes, more specifically in November and December, a SETENAVE technical team was in our country. It made a survey of the situation of the Naval Shipyards that would result in making it possible to guide the project. According to Manuel Serpa Leitao, who headed the group that returned yesterday, a survey was made of the ships of GUALP (expansion unknown) and the groundwork was laid for personnel training. Basic professional personnel will be trained in the Bissau Naval Shipyards by SETENAVE technicians, starting this June, and middle-level and top-level personnel (foremen and shipyard managers) are to be trained in Portugal, starting in September. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 May 79 p 2] 10042

**COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL STUDIED**--Brasilia, 15--The director general of Guinea-Bissau, Inacio Semedo, is in Brasilia to discuss aspects of international cooperation between his country and Brazil. Guinea-Bissau maintains important cooperation ties with Brazil. Around 100 Guineans have already been sent to Brazil to receive professional training. In the fishing sector, cooperation includes the training of technicians in courses covering from small-scale fishing to fishing industrialization. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 79 p 8] 10042



## MADAGASCAR

### NORWEGIAN GIFT FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Jun 79 pp 1,2

[Unattributed Article: "Norwegian Gift of 300 Million FMG for the Vakinankaratra Highway System"]

[Excerpt] Antananarivo: After agriculture, Norway's second interest is our roads. An agreement dealing with the improvement of the rural roads in the Vakinankaratra region was signed yesterday morning at the Ministry of Public Works, between the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and the Kingdom of Norway. The Madagascan side was represented by the minister of Public Works, Bruno Rakotomavo and [the Norwegian side] by Mr Odd Gunnar Konow Heffemehl, consul general of Norway.

#### Financing the Road Construction Work

This agreement puts at the disposition of the RDM a gift valued at 7 million Norwegian crowns (or 300 million FMG [Malagasy francs]), for the financing of road construction work in the Vakinankaratra region.

The operations will be particularly concerned with the purchase of materials and the financing of research projects and study trips for the officials and technicians in charge of the work. Eight highway trunks in the Vakinankaratra region will be the goal of the work of preparation and construction, but there may be changes dictated by the needs and priorities encountered during the progress of the work, which, according to estimates, should be completed by 1984.

Speaking of this agreement just signed by the RDM and the Kingdom of Norway, the consul general of Norway declared that it is a question of bilateral concretization between the two countries in a sector slightly different from that to which we were accustomed: namely the agricultural sector. He recalled that this cooperation has up to now taken the form of putting FIFAMANOR [expansion unknown] into operation in the Vakinankaratra region and by the

breeding of Norwegian milk cows in the same region, with a view toward the improvement (both quantitative and qualitative) of milk production there, as well as by the establishment of the cattle-raising station, ARMOR [expansion unknown] situated not far from FIFAMANOR; these operations cost a total of 2 billion 300 million FMG.

8117

CSO: 4400

## MADAGASCAR

### CEMENT IMPORTS FROM MOZAMBIQUE RECTIFIED IN NEW AGREEMENT

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Jun 79 p 2

[Unattributed Article: "Cement: 60,000 Tons To Be Imported from Mozambique at Rectified Price (+ 15 percent)"]

[Text] The Mozambican commercial delegation is leaving Madagascar this morning after renewing the trade agreement on cement which links our two countries together and which has now been extended for a period of three years (1978-1981).

This renewal was signed yesterday evening at the Ministry of Commerce and the Economy by Mr Mohamed Iquebal, leading the Mozambican delegation and Mr Rakotonomenjanahary Benjamin, head of the Madagascan delegation.

The two parties decided that for the second year (June 1979 - June 1980) Madagascar will continue to import 60,000 tons of Angolan cement and that the price will be set at 42 dollars FOB per ton, which represents an increase of 15 percent. "But," as Mr Rakotonomenjanahary Benjamin stressed, "this is still profitable for us because of the distance between our two countries."

And both Mr Mohamed Iquebal and Mr Rakotonomenjanahary Benjamin were pleased with the cordial, friendly atmosphere which prevailed during the negotiations, a sign of the amicable relations that exist between our two peoples.

The Mozambican delegation also took advantage of its stay in the Great Island to visit various socialist enterprises and certain companies whose products might be of interest to Mozambique, an eventuality which will help to balance and strengthen our commercial trade relations.

The delegation also held discussions with the cadres of the Service for the Promotion of Exports to the EEC, which furnished it with excellent documentation which it will be able to present to its Government.

## MADAGASCAR

### BRIEFS

'AGERPRESS'-'ANTA' PRESS CONVENTION--Antananariva. An agreement to exchange information was signed yesterday afternoon between the AGERPRESS, the Romanian press agency, and ANTA [Agence Nationale d'Information Tanantra; Tanantra National Information Agency] by the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Ideological Organization and Relationships, along with the institutions, Mr Georges Ruphin and Mr Petre Taranu, the Romanian Charge d'affaires. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Jun 79 p 2] 8117

IFAD LOAN--Rome (AFP/ANTA)-- IFAD [International Fund for Agricultural Development] and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar signed an agreement yesterday for the loan of 6.5 million dollars (1.5 billion Malagasy francs), earmarked for the agricultural development project of the Mangoky Delta, as announced in a communique from IFAD. The agreement was signed by Mr Abdelmushin Al Sudeary (Saudi Arabia), president of IFAD and Mr Rene Fidele Rajaonah, for the Madagascan Government. The loan may be repaid over a 50-year period of time with a ten-year period of grace; it bears interest of only one percent. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Jun 79 p 1] 8117

CSO: 4400



## POST-ELECTION POLITICAL, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Jun 79 pp 1112, 1113

[Text] HOW TO DEFINE the elections being held in Mali is the problem. On Tuesday, June 19, the Malian people voted for their representatives in an 82-member Assembly. All the candidates belonged to one party, the Union Démocratique de Peuple Malien. The party has the right, constitutionally, to choose its own presidential candidate whose selection is then ratified by the people. This time it has chosen President Traore, who has led the military government since the overthrow of Modibo Keita in 1968.

In many senses the election preparations have been subdued. This is partly due to the political structure, but also to the fact that there are relatively few, if any, politicians involved in the campaigning. Senior members of the Keita regime, the last generation of politicians with any experience in Mali, are under a five year ban starting from the time of the elections. Many expect this ban to be rescinded in time. The main features of post electoral Mali will therefore be a government dominated by civilian administrators and the knowledge that the military has kept an important if undefined role for itself.

This is signified by President Traore's continuing in the highest office. He has made it absolutely clear over the last few months that he attaches great importance to the term "constitutional rule", as opposed to civilian rule or any other description. He has also always added that the military cannot be excluded from the running of national affairs. There is a similarity — though it is not codified — with the Union

Government proposals of the late General Acheampong. In essence, an administrative elite will be taking over.

It will have to cope with a political system that may soon produce opponents, particularly in the capital, where politics have always played an important role for its population. It will also face problems in the structure of the economy which is at odds with current expectations.

There has been little indication of what is to follow the elections. Personalities have kept in the background and policies have been formulated by the Congress of the UDPM. Even these have erred on the side of vagueness. While the implementation of democracy is called for, economic policies proposed have emerged as a Malian adaptation of the Tanzanian *ujamaa*. The difference being — this, it should be emphasized, is still a proposal — that the village collectives will be based on those already considered to be structured economic and social political units with an identifiable hierarchy. Such a policy has its limitations. The country is large and its population is varied. To the south there is a potentially strong agricultural economy. To the north there are the nomads, mainly Touaregs who in the past have been a group discriminated against by the mainstream of Malian political society. One of the more welcome changes over the last two years has been the political recognition granted to the Touaregs who are responsible for much of the livestock production of the country.

Statements of intent may be impressive when produced by the UDPM. However,

there is an atmosphere about the elections which scarcely indicates important political changes. Instead the priorities will revolve around the need to secure a stable and efficient government which can then execute economic policies to drag Mali out of the quagmire.

In the first of the two prerequisites — political stability — there has been a move towards improvement. The last fifteen months have been dominated by a relaxation in the political climate precipitated by the fall of three of the most repressive members of the military regime, Kisima Doukara, Tiecoro Bagayogo, Karim Dembele. They were followed by Charles Cissoko, the former Foreign Minister. The three had planned a coup d'etat against the President for the end of February, 1978. On the night of February 29, 1978, they were arrested. The announcement was followed by unparalleled scenes of acclamation for Moussa Traore, the President, who over the last ten years has been hampered by internal disputes in the ruling military committee. Politics over the last year have been dominated by the public trials of the main figures, and of some 30 more alleged to have been involved in the plotting.

There is no doubt that without this purge, it would have been very unlikely that President Traore would have pressed ahead with the plans for a handover, of sorts, to the civilians. During the decade the military has grown in size and political influence. That was one of the causes of the President's caution in qualifying the nature of the regime's successor.

The trials, however, did indicate a degree of corruption among the country's most senior leaders. President Traore, has emerged untainted. It was significant, however, that the trials in March which sentenced the majority of the last year's plotters were moved to Timbuktu to avoid coinciding with the Constituent Congress of the UDPM. There were protests from a public hungry for more details. The government had been rather concerned by the extent of the revelations in the November trials in Bamako, which suggested that corruption had seeped through to the highest levels.

The purge was the first step in clearing President Traore's path towards solving some of the country's problems. The elections and re-emergence of some political life will be the next. He is fortunate in that economic prospects for 1979 are good, or at least much better than in the last two years. The past has been dominated by an entrenched and overmanned bureaucracy and an indecisive course towards a liberalisation of the economy, the cumulative effects of which have been the inability to deal effectively with the sort of problems that a large landlocked country on the Sahel faces. There have been glimpses of what Mali could achieve in the future.

One of the latest measures to be taken by the government was to increase most of the agricultural producer prices by 25 per cent. For over a year at least there has been a call for this. Production was stagnating and clandestine exports to neighbouring countries which offer almost double the price to their producers prevailed. Such a measure illustrates the dilemmas that a new government will have to face. To raise the producer prices of products which are largely for local consumption could well meet with serious opposition from the urban population. In this case the government stressed that the consumer would not suffer from the increase. This can only imply a diversion of government funds from another sector of the budget. Inflation has already taken its toll. The industrialisation programme, which is modest by most standards, has entailed the import of increasingly expensive finished goods.

Food imports for 1979, mainly cereals, are estimated at 60,000 tonnes. It is hoped that with a good year this will help the farmer build up his stocks and that by 1980, barring another drought or irregular rainfall, Mali might be exporting cereals once again. A rise in production would also alleviate the commercial deficit of 50,000m. Malian francs. (The Malian franc is worth half the CFA franc.) Lastly, increased production will offset the dependence on cotton as a revenue earner. It accounted for 60 per cent of the total value of exports in 1977 and 50 per cent in 1978.

An additional problem for the authorities will be the reorganisation of state industry. It has proved inefficient in the past and also lacking in sense. For instance, it is known that Malian women will more often than not buy textiles from Mali's southern neighbours rather than the Malian product, as a matter of taste. The textile industry is the most successful in Mali.

President Traore has talked of an increasing role in the economy for the private sector. Quite how he intends to accommodate the private interests will be one of the most interesting aspects of future development. The Dyoula trader has during the last few years withdrawn from committing himself and his savings in Mali. Yet his potential contribution for the economy is immense.

The greatest hopes for the future lie in the construction of the Selingue and Manantali Dams. The first is in the Niger River and the second on the Senegal. The Selingue project is nearing completion and it is hoped that its hydro-electric installations will not only provide the added power for industrialisation but also irrigate some 100,000 hectares. The news that the Manantali Dam, for the moment, will not include a hydro electric project must surely come as a blow to the authorities. They had hoped to use the power to start exploiting the iron deposits in the West near the Senegalese frontier.

Inevitably, foreign interests are beginning to focus on Mali. Oil prospecting has been undertaken in the Seventh Region between Timbuctoo and Gao. Uranium deposits are known to exist. COGEMA, a subsidiary of the French Atomic Energy Commission, has been involved as have been the Japanese Power Reactor and

Nuclear Fuel Development Company.

While President Traore has hitherto followed a strictly non-aligned policy, there are signs that if his influence continues, supported by a government and assembly of compliant associates, there will be a move to open the economy more to Western investors. There has been growing talk of Mali re-entering West African Monetary Union (the Francophone countries of the franc zone), which would place the Malian currency on a parity with that of its other Francophone neighbours. Economically the temptation is great, but it could well meet with opposition from the old guard of Modibo Keita's supporters, as well as some of the youth. Military ties with France, which until 1968 were non-existent, have developed, though not substantially. French officers have been sent to train some cadres. There is also the characteristic French guarantee for the budget, of about \$70m. annually, of late.

The attraction to become more closely integrated in regional co-operation will be an important consideration for the government. Not only is there the possible inclusion in the monetary union, but also the existing links with Senegal through the Senegal River Development programme, OMVS, of which the Manantali Dam is part but also CEAO and ECOWAS and finally CILSS, the governmental body set up to co-ordinate national development plans to offset the effects of drought. While Guinea edges closer to relations with the West, it is equally likely that the Malian leadership which has always had a friendly relationship with Guinea, keeping in step with Conakry which in its own perverse way remains something of a beacon for independence in West Africa for France's former colonies.

**DETAILS ON 1978-1979 BUDGET GIVEN**

Port Louis LE PEUPLE in French 13 Jun 79 p 4

[Text] In analyzing the current budgetary situation, the minister of finance, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, announced that there will be a deficit of 270 million rupees in the 1978-1979 operating budget compared with the anticipated figure of 102 million. The minister explained the deficit by the increased spending incurred to pay wage increases and the year-end bonus. He also stated that last year it was impossible to introduce a tax on the added value of land parcels (capital gains tax) because of certain legal and practical difficulties and the rural tax. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo announced a deficit of 250.4 million rupees in the development budget, marking a reduction from the deficit of 350.7 million shown by the Capital Fund in January 1979.

However, for 1978-1979, the revised estimate of revenue is 1,523,000,000 rupees for the two budgets (regular and development), with 1.48 billion rupees representing regular income and 43 million from grants, dividends and loans received by the development budget. Expenditures for the two budgets total 2,416,000,000 rupees: 1.75 billion for the regular budget and 666 million for the development budget. The 1978-1979 fiscal year will therefore come to a close with a deficit of 893 million rupees, financed by local and foreign loans.

Speaking of the regular budget, the minister of finance recalled that the 1978-1979 budget provided for spending on the order of 1,602,000,000 rupees and revenue totaling 1.5 billion. However, there were a certain number of postbudgetary developments that increased spending, the minister said. There have been wage increases and adjustments and the 1978 year-end bonus. Additional spending in this area totals some 120 million rupees, of which sum 70 million rupees were paid as wage increases in August 1978 to compensate for the higher cost of living and as a year-end bonus.

Application of the Chesworth report on the police cost 25 million rupees, while the Sidambaram report on the parastate corps will cost the government the sum of 25 million rupees.



The minister of finance also pointed out the fact that service on the public debt has increased by 24 million rupees. This additional sum served to pay back credits granted by France to finance development projects for the telephone system and to pay service charges on loans contracted for on the local market. In addition, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo said, water subsidies will cost the country 58 million rupees compared with an initial estimate of 38 million. An additional sum of 2.6 [million] rupees was allocated for potato subsidies. This measure helped to maintain the price of potatoes at 80 sous per pound in 1978 and 90 sous per pound since January of this year. Moreover, the minister of finance emphasized, the expenditures requested by the Private Secondary School Authority amounted to 19 million rupees more than the sum of 56 million initially predicted due to the payment of salary adjustments and 1978 year-end bonuses to teachers.

#### Rice and Flour Subsidies

Speaking of the rice and flour subsidies, the minister of finance said that the estimated cost was 170 million rupees, but that they will actually total 178 million rupees in 1978-1979. Nevertheless, he added, the government has been able to renegotiate credits for the purchase of these commodities this year. He announced that expenditures for this item will only total 79 million rupees, leaving a balance of 99 million rupees. Compared with the original estimate, there will be an underexpenditure of 91 million rupees.

The minister of finance added that considering the factors mentioned and the savings realized on a number of items, the revised estimate of expenditures for 1978-1979 is 1.75 billion rupees, meaning expenditures totaling 150 million rupees over the original estimate.

#### 1978-1979 Revenue

With respect to revenue, the minister of finance said that the import tax will go down by 37 million rupees. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo explained the phenomenon as a result of a reduction in imports of the more taxable products. The reduction indicates that the different measures taken to halt imports have been effective, the minister said. However, he added, imports in general have not been checked due to the increase in untaxed imports such as food products. This shows that the demand of consumers is more urgent. Although revenue from excise taxes will be nearly the same estimated, income from taxes on alcoholic beverages will go down by 15 million rupees, the minister said.

#### No Rural Tax

With respect to the tax on land parcels (capital gains tax), it was not actually applied because of practical and legal difficulties. This should cause a deficit of 15 million rupees, he said. The minister added that he will later propose amendments to the capital gains tax law in order to get

around these difficulties. The amendments will propose a low tax on profits made on the sale or transfer of real estate, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo added, but he said that he could not propose a bill on the rural tax. Mentioning "certain problems" hindering the application of such a tax, the minister of finance said that he will have to find a way to spare small landowners in the rural regions and make sure that there are no abuses in the appraisal process. He will propose appropriate legislation to the Assembly at the proper time.

With respect to the income tax (direct tax), revenue will be on the order of 119 million, 29 million more than the 150 million rupees initially estimated, the minister of finance said. The tax on companies should bring in 4 million rupees more than the initially estimated 130 million rupees, while revenue from public services will increase by 9 million rupees.

Because of the abovementioned factors, the estimated income is 1.48 [billion] rupees, 20 million rupees under the original estimate. The minister added that considering all these facts, the regular budget will show a deficit of 270 million rupees, while the estimated deficit was on the order of 102 million rupees.

#### 1978-1979 Development Budget

Going on to speak of the development budget, the minister of finance said that revised expenditures total 665.9 million rupees, as originally estimated. He added that this shows that the government has maintained its rate of development in the public sectors, as previously planned.

The revised estimate of revenue in this chapter is 766.3 million rupees, compared with the initial estimate of 617.8 million. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo said that he had planned to borrow 100 million rupees on the local market and that the government was finally able to mobilize loans up to 300 million rupees. On the other hand, the possibility of obtaining loans abroad turned out to be more difficult than expected. Only 165 million rupees out of the 250 million predicted were found. This is mainly due to the nature of certain projects which could not be finalized due to delays in the acquisition of land and the preparation of the necessary documents.

The minister of finance recalled that a loan of 300 million rupees was contracted for on the Eurodollar market. Of the sum, 137 million rupees will be allocated to the completion of the bulk sugar terminal project and the remaining 127 million will be devoted to other development projects.

There remains a balance of 35.7 million rupees from the first loan contracted for on the Eurodollar market and 42.2 million rupees received from the International Monetary Fund (Trust Fund). After mentioning these factors, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo estimated that there will be a surplus of 100.3 million rupees in the development budget, thereby reducing the Capital Fund deficit, which was 350.7 million rupees at the beginning of the year, to 250.4 million rupees in the course of the year.

**PROMINENT FIGURES GIVE REACTION TO NEW BUDGET**

Port Louis LE PEUPLE in French 13 Jun 79 pp 1, 4

[Poll of Assembly members Aneerood Jugnauth, Pau. Berenger, Maurice Paturau, Antoine Harel, K. Benkatasamy, Philippe Blackburn, L. Ramsewak and S. P. Moidoo]

[Text] What is the opinion of the opposition, the private sector, the Mauritius Taxpayers' Association and the trade unions of the 1979-1980 budget? The opinions expressed off-the-cuff to LE PEUPLE yesterday in the halls of the Assembly following the reading of the budget speech by Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo indicate, if not unanimous rejection of the budget, at least unanimous opposition to certain fiscal proposals. Here are those opinions:

**Social Crisis**

Aneerood Jugnauth deplored the fact that the government does not want to admit that it has led the country to bankruptcy. Every time, it looks for a scapegoat by accusing the trade unions and opposition of being responsible for the economic situation. "They have concealed the truth by making the people believe that everything is for the best and that the country is enjoying prosperity. This year, the minister of finance admitted that there is indeed an economic crisis and that we are now on the brink of bankruptcy," he said.

The leader of the opposition believes that the budget will show a much larger deficit than expected. It will be inflated by other additional budgets, he said. While the direct tax has not been increased, the indirect tax will hit consumers much harder, he added. Aneerood Jugnauth emphasized the country's heavy indebtedness, which is an unhealthy situation for Mauritius. "The MSM fears that the situation will continue to grow worse and lead to a social crisis, especially since nothing has been provided for the year-end bonus and wage compensations," Aneerood Jugnauth said. The opposition leader concluded by saying: "It is a budget manipulated in order to deceive the people."

**Outrageous!**

Paul Berenger, spokesman of the MMM for the economy and finance, said: "I would define this budget as outrageous with respect to its tone and content and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the entire country, that this will be the last budget prepared by Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo. With respect to the situation of the economy in general, it has been the old — and false — refrain. What I consider particularly serious, as spokesman for economic affairs and as a negotiator for the General Workers Federation, is that from the very beginning of his speech, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo deemed it proper to look for a scapegoat in the trade unions and thereby provoke the workers and wage earners of the country.

"In so doing, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo certainly pushed the country a little closer to a confrontation. His view of the economic situation in general was ridiculous and empty. As for the budget itself, it was completely off the mark for 1978-1979 and the minister of finance was forced to juggle the sums that should have been paid for 1978-1979 in the way of rice and flour subsidies.

"In terms of anticipated expenditures for 1979-1980, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo quite simply mocks the country because the figures are meaningless and will definitely have to be completed by one or two estimates of massive additional expenditures. With respect to revenue for 1979-1980, it is the people in general who will have to bear the burden with the increases in the indirect tax. It is clear that the minister is hinting that other fiscal measures will hit consumers and taxpayers in the days to come. These taxpayers will certainly realize very quickly that the increase in allocations announced by Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo will be completely eaten up by the indirect taxes. With respect to the trade unions, the minister has already announced that inflation in 1979-1980 will go beyond the double digit figure — that is, around 10 percent. The most outrageous thing is that Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo did not even have the decency to accompany all these blows dealt right and left to the consumers and taxpayers with an abolition of the repugnant untaxed privileges or the scandalous spending of embassy advisers and others.

"Those persons who, through the ... or their abstentions, have allowed these fiscal resolutions to pass ... will have to answer for their actions before the electoral tribunal of the people."

Maurice Paturau: "The 1979-1980 budget? In my opinion, the government is not setting a good example!"

Antoine Harel, president of the Federation of Employers and director of the Mauritius Sugar Producers Association: "In many ways, the minister of finance was very clear and lucid. He made certain criticisms and expressed a desire to reduce spending. Concerning the tax on companies, it would block investments and start the employment problem all over again. However, I believe it is necessary to study all the implications of this budget. At first glance, it is clear that the budget hits the private sector very hard,



with the resulting tightening in the commercial sector, which will create the unemployment problem. The Employers Federation is particularly interested in this aspect because it is already very concerned about employment."

#### **Inflationary Budget**

X. Venkatasamy, president of the PSN [expansion unknown] and the FSSC [Civil Service Trade Union Federation]: "It is an inflationary budget. Prices are going to rise. It is the workers and especially the low-income groups that will bear the burden of these increases. For example, by increasing tariffs on automobiles, the government thinks that it is only going to tax people at a certain level, but that is not true! Let us mention only the case of a doctor, for example. Fees will certainly go up, with the result that the little man will be the loser."

#### **Crumbs!**

Philippe Blackburn, president of the MTPA [expansion unknown]: "We are off to a bad start. Those are just a lot of words. We agree that the economic situation is a difficult one. One must not look solely at the direct tax. I was actually stunned by the indirect tax. The debate will now begin. While we have obtained some small tax concessions, these are just crumbs. It is up to the consumers association to analyze the new fiscal measures that hit the consumers so hard. As for the vote on the new tax measures today, I think that it is unique in the annals of Parliament."

#### **Austerity Budget**

L. Ransovak, president of the General Workers Federation (GNF): "It is an austerity budget. They will not be able to control inflation. It is the working class that will suffer the most. The cost-of-living increase will be substantial. As in the past, we in the GNF will ask for a wage compensation equal to the increased cost of living (full compensation). The government should have worked out a true price control policy. It did not emphasize this matter. I would also like to comment on the attitude of my colleague, Dr K. Coonjan, who, as you know, abstained from voting on the new fiscal measures. As president of the GNF, I deplore this type of attitude."

#### **Provocation**

S. P. Naidoo, president of the GTU [Government Teachers Union] and secretary of the SEF [State Employees Federation]: "It is a provoking budget. While it satisfies taxpayers to a certain extent, on the other hand, it affects consumers considerably. The budget will hit consumers hard and the government will not be able to implement a policy aimed at sparing the little man. The government should have reduced spending. Rather, it has increased it substantially. The deficit of 200 million rupees in the regular budget will increase even more since the government will have to make additional spending with the wage revision in the Civil Service and the parastate corps."

NEWSMAN REPORTS ON DISSIDENT GROUP ACTIVITIES, LEADER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Clive Mockett]

[Text]

ALONG with other journalists I undertook one of the most hazardous trips of my life last week when I arranged to enter Mozambique to meet a group of unknown anti-bleak "revolutionaries".

The border crossing was hair-raising. We were never sure who was going to pay out of the long grass and dense bush.

The "revolutionaries" had made a secret arrangement with a small group of journalists to meet at a point along the Mozambique border. When we reached, suddenly, out of the grass, a group of men stood up. They were heavily armed, dressed in an assortment of uniforms. Some had red and black armbands around their necks, others looked like tribals.

They were our escort and were to accompany us through the bush on a walk marked by bands of porcupine on our foreheads, the familiar step of the man in front and the heavy breathing of a Portuguese cameraman struggling under his burden of cameras and the after-effects of breakfast.

A twig snapped and everyone dropped carefully and slowly to the safety of the tall grass. A signal from the man in front and we were all once more, picking our way along the narrow path.

Fear is a very real companion on a trip such as this, when you are aware that if you are caught by the authorities -- in this case Frelimo -- the consequences could be fatal.

For a newsman it was an experience not to be missed. But it certainly was a great relief when we finally met the man we had risked our lives to talk to . . . Commander Andre. Even better was to be back home again and able to show the pictures and tell the story.

**THE** blow to the shaky marxist economy in Mozambique, when oil storage tanks in Beira were attacked, was dealt by a resistance movement whose guerrilla fighters are led by a remarkable man known among the people as Commander Andre.

Somewhere in Mozambique last week this once loyal supporter of Frelimo, now the leader of a force that has more than 1 000 men armed and trained in guerrilla warfare, introduced himself to journalists.

Andre Matade Matsangaisse is the leader of a group that has been growing by leaps and bounds. He is feared by Frelimo, he is hunted by President Samora Machel.

He is the commander in chief of the "Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana", the National Resistance of Mozambique.

We had crossed an international border into Mozambique for a secret rendezvous with Commander Andre — the first contact by journalists inside Mozambique with this growing revolutionary movement.

Commander Andre is driven by a brand of dedication that marks men who will leave an imprint on their society.

He is different in that he lacks the support so freely dished out to other "revolutionaries" by Russia and China.

He is different — he

wants to restore democracy to his marxist motherland. He is deeply distressed that there is no longer a freedom of worship — "a freedom for every man to pray".

Commander Andre works in his life-and-death, cat-and-mouse theatre to enforce the return of justice and the return of free enterprise.

Those are his ideals, but he points out that his group, at this time, is not interested in policy making.

"There are too many important things to be done. Later we will have time to work out policies. But communism must go — it is killing us," he says.

He claims that nine-million people in Mozambique will support his opposition to Frelimo and to Samora Machel, but admits that since forming his group he has been able to arm only 1 000 volunteers.

"We have to kill for everything we want — for pills, for guns, for ammunition. We have not got enough weapons for all our recruits and many of them are armed with knives, sticks and even bows and arrows," he says with obvious heaviness in his voice.

One of their major objectives is to attack the many concentration camps scattered around Mozambique that contain all manner of "criminals".

People, he says, are condemned for the most trivial matters and certainly may not express their opposition to the governing bodies and their administrators.

The group's numbers are swelled by numerous former Frelimo supporters. One of them, who speaks fluent English, is Luka Mhlanga.

He learnt his English while at school at Elim Mission near Umtali.

He was once a political commissar in Frelimo, but like the hundreds of others I saw he has become disenchanted with the life offered by Frelimo. The men range in age from mid-teens to early 40s. One thing was quite evident though — their discipline was strict.

They look at their leader with great respect and it was quite obvious to me they were prepared to follow the flag of the National Resistance Movement to the end.

The group's flag depicts the blue skies of Mozambique, the blood spilled over the years, the five provinces and the central circle of black is studded with white stars — thus acknowledging the assistance whites have in the past given to the black majority.

This band of latter day Robin Hoods has accepted a path that is irreversible. They have nowhere they can run to and if Frelimo catches them their justice will probably not be swift but will be terminal.

They have now turned to the West for help in a desperate bid to save their country from the threat being posed by the marxist Government. They realise there is running out and that they have to move quickly.

But they can only move as fast as they can collect guns from the enemy.

## MASONIC HALL GRENADE ATTACK DRAWS SHARP REACTION

### New Threats

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Paul Lange]

[Excerpts]

**FOUR Windhoek clubs have been threatened with grenade attacks during the last 48 hours.**

Jews, Rotarians and leading city businessmen are receiving threatening telephone calls on a daily basis.

A prominent German businessman offered a R500 reward yesterday for information leading to the arrest of the individual responsible for the death of Mr John Rens on Tuesday.

Even while Windhoek is still reeling under the shock of

Tuesday's grenade attack on the Masonic Hall, a seemingly cool and well organised intimidation campaign is being launched on the most respectable citizens in Windhoek.

The Advertiser has decided not to release the names of individuals and organisations who have been singled out by this unidentified terror group.

One of the clubs who was threatened yesterday decided not to open last night. The club secretary told the Advertiser: "It is not worth opening even if there is the slightest chance of a grenade attack."

The mystery caller spoke English with an Afrikaans accent.

### Steyn Statement

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jun 79 pp 1,3

[Text]

THE Administrator General, Mr Justice Steyn, yesterday warned people who criticised freemasonry and other such organisations that they should guard their tongues.

He said nothing should be done to incite the less intel-

ligent and unbalanced elements of the society into such actions as Tuesday night's grenade attack on the Masonic Hall in Windhoek.

In an official statement issued last night, Mr Justice Steyn said:

"The repugnant terror at-



tack at 10.50 pm on Tuesday on the Masonic Lodge in Leutwein Street, Windhoek, which led to the death of Mr John Rees, the serious wounding of Mr Wolfgang Burger and the injuring of 10 other freemasons is condemned with the loathing it deserves."

"To throw a handgrenade into a room where people are gathered lawfully and peacefully can only be described as a deed of animal brutality. No pious and civilised person would allow himself to become guilty of such an act."

"The attack was apparently not aimed at any particular person but the freemasonry movement as such."

"The movement has for the past months been the target of increasingly hostile attacks and venom. There is for example a pamphlet that has been distributed locally accusing freemasonry of undermining the State and also that the movement plans murders which it then carries out."

"I am not, and never have been a freemason but to my knowledge as the executive authority I am aware that freemasonry plays no such role."

"I am, through the sources officially available to me, also convinced that the freemason movement is not treasonous,

and that they neither plan nor execute murders. Allegations of this kind are not only false but also extremely dangerous and will undermine an orderly and law-abiding community."

"In certain circles there is apparently strong opposition to the SA Government's policy for SWA as well as the execution thereof. But I repeat that freemasonry as a movement has no part whatever in this and therefore cannot be held responsible."

"The people that are trying to involve freemasonry are barking up the wrong tree."

"But the SA Government's policy is to my mind wise and just."

"It is the basis of a civilised, pious and ordered and democratic society that its members can have legal gatherings to further the ideals of the society or movement to which they belong."

"The freemasons are a legal organisation and its members are fully within their rights to hold such meetings."

"The masons in question were in just such a meeting when the handgrenade was thrown into the meetingplace and exploded."

"Whoever was responsible did not further his or her cause but in contrast has put their own future in jeopardy because nothing good can ever blossom from such evil."

"I have deep sympathy for the freemason movement for the blow dealt to them in this mean way but ask them not to be disheartened. I assure the movement they will continue to have full protection of the State to which they are entitled as a legal organisation and that the members will also enjoy protection."

"At the same time I would also like to express my deepest sympathy to the victims of this senseless terror as well as to members of their families and those close to them."

"In conclusion, I warn all those people who criticise in the present demanding circumstances we are experiencing in SWA, the freemasons or any other ordered, legal and voluntary organisation to place a guard on their tongues or to say nothing that could incite the less intelligent, the stupid and unbalanced elements in our society to further tragic and rash deeds. We cannot afford further acts such as this."

"Everything possible is now being done to bring the guilty to justice but a heavy responsibility now also rests on the tone-setting elements in all sections of our society to use tolerance, wisdom and reconciliation, and to give such strong and clear guidance that no more avoidable damage be wrought to our already stricken community."

## NNF Reaction

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jun 79 p 3

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** Last Tuesday night's hand grenade attack on a Masonic Hall here in which a well-known Windhoek pharmacist was killed and several other freemasons injured, should be rejected not only in word but deed as well, the Namibia National Front said in a statement here yesterday.

Describing the attack as a "barbaric murder attempt", Mr Bryan O'Linn, Secretary General of the NNF, said the attack had not entirely been unexpected as a race-hate campaign had been evident in the Territory for some time, during which freemasons and others had been intimidated and threatened.

Not only had individuals and groups which could be described as "Nazi and Fascist" been involved in the campaign, but also political parties and organisations and well-known spiritual leaders, Mr O'Linn said.

Such leaders and organisations," he warned, "must now realise that this kind of holy war which they are inciting will finally lead this country and all its people to hell (tot die afgrond sal lei)."

Mr O'Linn further warned that blind resistance to change on the part of certain elements who claimed that the rights of

minority groups were being threatened, would only be seen by the majority of South-westerners as proof of the argument that the Territory's Whites would only accept real change if forced to do so "through the barrel of a gun".

"Much will now depend on the success of the authorities in dealing effectively with the race-hate campaign and violence and in uniting the leaders and all right-thinking citizens of the Territory against this menace (onhul)," Mr O'Linn said.

CSO: 4420

**COURT HEARING ON AKTUR SUIT CONTINUES**

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] The SWA Judge President, Mr Justice Badenhorst, said yesterday he considered the application for an interdict to prevent the National Assembly from passing legislation so important that he would have preferred that it was heard by three judges.

It has been brought by Mr A. H. du Plessis, leader of the National Party and Aktur. Argument will continue today.

It is being heard by Mr Justice Badenhorst and Mr Acting Justice Kritsinger.

"The National Assembly is the parliament of the Territory. What will the effect on the people be if we should tell them that it may not make laws anymore," Mr Justice Badenhorst said.

The action is between Mr du Plessis and the Administrator General of SWA and two others.

Mr du Plessis' application seeks to declare invalid the National Assembly and legislation passed by it.

Mr Ken Bethune, for the applicant, said the matter had to be treated with urgency as a Bill to open urban areas and public amenities to all races could become law any day.

The Bill was passed by the National Assembly last Friday and was now awaiting the signature of the AG, he said.

Mr Bethune argued that the SA State President had delegated legislative powers to the AG who had erred when he, in turn, had delegated legislative powers to the National Assembly.

The AG could make laws for SWA only in cooperation with the State President-in-Council, Mr Bethune said.

The position was now, he said, that legislation passed by the National Assembly had merely to be signed by the AG—without consulting the State President—before it became law.

Mr William de Villiers, for the AG, said it was in the public interest to remove the uncertainty caused by the court action as soon as possible.

He opposed the application for an urgent interdict because the applicant had not shown that he or his party would suffer irreparable harm if a temporary interdict was not granted.

Mr de Villiers said, in his submission, that Proclamation AG 21 was legally valid.

The act on the SWA constitution conferred wide and comprehensive powers on the SA State President.

It was unthinkable that the intention of the legislator had been to vest all these powers in the State President, but at the same time, limiting him to the delegation of those powers to others, Mr de Villiers said.—  
Sapa

CSO: 4420



# AFRICA DEFEATED IN BASTER ELECTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Barry Martens]

[Text]

MR HANS Diergaardt will be sworn in as Kaptein of Rehoboth by the Administrator General after a shock election result in which he beat DTA Vice-President, Dr Ben Africa.

This was announced yesterday afternoon by Mr Fred Visagie, the Chief Director of Rehoboth.

Mr Diergaardt won with a majority of 413 turning the tables on his opponent who, almost two years ago, beat him with a majority of a little more than 100 votes.

It is believed that the anti-discriminatory legislation before the National Assembly, as well as the break in Dr Africa's party, the Rehoboth Bastervereeniging, played a big part in influencing Monday's voting.

The three members from Dr Africa's party were expelled about six months ago and they campaigned for Mr Diergaardt.

Nevertheless this week's result still came as a surprise because support at political meetings during the last few weeks indicated that Dr Africa was in the lead.

Strongest support for Mr Diergaardt seems to have come from the rural voters who would have had to travel long distances to attend the meetings and this would explain the small turn-out at Mr Diergaardt's meetings.

Mr Diergaardt polled 3 007 votes while Dr Africa received 2 594 votes. There was a 79 percentage poll.

Mr Diergaardt is leader of the Liberation Front and holds its only seat in the National Assembly. He is also leader of the Basterings Party in Rehoboth which has three of the six seats in the Rehoboth Volkraad.

Talking after his defeat, Dr Africa said: "Firstly it was not a question of policy, it was me

who came under heavy personal attack, and secondly the other camp blew the land issue right out of proportion."

"But I only lost by a narrow margin. My followers told me it was not I who lost, but Rehoboth who lost me."

"One feels disappointed but I am not going to lie down."

"In January I will run for the Volkraad. They may not want to hold an election in January but I will fight for it."

"The implication of this election is that many Basters support apartheid. They align themselves with Aftur," Dr Africa said.

Dr Africa told the Advertiser he would return to Windhoek today to participate in the National Assembly.

# GAS STATION, POWER PLANT HIT BY TERRORISTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Six terrorists last night blew up a petrol filling station at Onanjo, about three kilometres from Ondangwa in Owambo, northern SWA. Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Secretary of the Ovambo Government, disclosed at Oshana today.

The filling station belongs to a well-known Ovambo businessman, Mr Thomas Phillips.

Mr Bezuidenhout said the terrorists had overpowered three night watchmen at the filling station and held them while the explosives were placed at the petrol bowser.

The night watchmen managed to escape shortly after the blast which severely damaged the premises. The extent of the damage had not yet been assessed.

Mr Bezuidenhout also disclosed that an Ovambo woman, Mrs Elvina Ngobekwa, and her four sons had been abducted by Swapo terrorists at Embao in the Kwanyama area of Owambo last Saturday.

Nothing had been heard of them since.

Earlier this week, her brother was also abducted across the Angolan border.

In another incident last week, terrorists blew up the electric power plant at the Ongha school about 25 km from Ondangwa on the road to the Oshana border post between Angola and SWA.

Mr Bezuidenhout said damage to the plant was estimated at several thousand rand. - Sapa

CSO: 4420

## NAMIBIA

### MOSSEL BAY OIL EXPLORATION ENCOURAGING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

**JOHANNESBURG:** Oil found in the sea near Mossel Bay was not enough to be exploited economically, the chairman of Sasol and Sankor, Mr D P de Villiers, announced here yesterday.

However, signs were encouraging and another borehole would be drilled in the vicinity, Mr de Villiers said.

Mr de Villiers also said the Government had given its approval for an intensification of the search for oil at sea. Negotiations to obtain the use of a third deep sea oil rig were underway for this purpose.

He said R28m had been spent on the search for oil last year. That was a drop in the ocean, compared with the amount South Africa spent on oil imports.

If Sasol Two and Sasol Three were in operation now, they would save South Africa R1 400m in foreign exchange every year.

Mr de Villiers said that in spite of the oil supply problem, SA had not yet used a single drop of its stockpile of oil. This oil was tested regularly, and so far there had been no deterioration in its quality. —

REPORTAGE ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN DEVELOPMENTS

Shagari on Zimbabwe

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Rufai Ibrahim]

[Text] Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the NPN flag bearer, has said that his administration, if he wins the election, might go even tougher than the present regime on the Zimbabwe issue.

He said that whatever the case, going back on the present policy is unthinkable.

Asked what his attitude towards Britain would be if he became president, he said he had already sent a warning to Britain's Margaret Thatcher when she assumed duty as Britain's Prime Minister. He was the first to do so he said.

He recalled that he was the one who, at the 1965 Commonwealth Conference in New Zealand, moved a motion calling for condemnation of Mr Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence, (UDI) in Rhodesia and calling on Britain to check the rebellion before it was too late.

His warning was not a threat to Britain yet, as he hoped wiser counsel would prevail in Britain, Mrs Thatcher would realise that it was not in Britain's best interest to recognise the illegal regime of Abel Muzorewa in Zimbabwe.

Denial PRP-NAP Merger

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jun 79 p 3

[Excerpt] THE claim of the People's Redemption Party (PRP) that it has signed a working accord with one of the unregistered political associations, the Nigerian Advance Party (NAP) has been described

as 'misleading and irrelevant to substance.'

In a statement from the NAP headquarters, the association's Director of Research, Ideology and Communication, Mr.



Tunde Thompson, said that 'the NAP has not reached and does not intend to reach any agreement' with any of the five registered political parties.

Explaining what has transpired between the FRP and 'NAP', Mr. Thompson said 'the truth is that Miss Theresa Marquess, a 'NAP' member, was approached on several occasions by FRP officials who wanted her to stand as the FRP gubernatorial candidate for Lagos State.'

The pressure on her was so great that she gave a conditional approval to the proposal subject to the approval of the 'NAP'

leader, Mr. Tunji Braithwaite.

Mr. Thompson explained further that after a meeting between leaders of the two parties was held and 'seeing that the FRP had very little time to meet FEDECO regulations and not wanting to frustrate FRP's aspirations on the question of who they could present as gubernatorial candidate (in Lagos State, Mr. Braithwaite gave his approval to the proposal'.

He regretted that this act of magnanimity, has been misinterpreted to mean that 'NAP' members had been turned over to the FRP by the former's leader, Mr. Braithwaite.

#### Awolowo on Islamic Education

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jun 79 p 32

[Article by Bioden Onosanye]

[Excerpt]

**CHIEF Obafemi Awolowo has said that Islamic and Western education would be introduced simultaneously throughout the country under a UPN government.**

The UPN presidential candidate told a rally at Tafawa Balewa, in Bauchi State, that Islamic studies would be given adequate and equal encouragement with Western education.

He said education was the cornerstone of progress and that anybody who opposed or stood in the way of free education at all levels was an enemy of progress.

He told the people that though a christian, he was the first person to set up a pilgrims welfare board in the former Western Region.

A UPN government, he went on, would provide modern accommodation in Saudi Arabia for Nigerian pilgrims.

He said on assumption

of power, his government would enter into negotiations with the Saudi Arabian Government to effect the plan.

The presidential aspirant said that taxpayers in the country were not getting good returns for their money because of lack of basic social amenities.

## Religious Politics Charge

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jun 79 p 3

[Text]

THE Political Secretary of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), in Kaduna State, Mr. Ishag Bako Sandi has accused two political parties of engaging in religious politics to divide the electorate in the state.

The two parties are the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and the Nigerian People's Party (NPP).

In a statement from the party's headquarters in Kaduna, Mr. Sandi accused the NPN of disguising itself in the garb of Islamic credentials to cover their intrigues and apparent political ineptitude.

He said the NPN was not making any progress by branding the presidential candidate of the (UPN) Chief Chibundu Ambrose as anti-Islam.

He explained that the record of Chief Chibundu Ambrose as the premier of the former Western State bore eloquent testimony to the fact that he had no religious bias.

Mr. Sandi Sandi contended that Chief Chibundu Ambrose was the first Nigerian to introduce the Pilgrimage Welfare Board in the former Western Region, to make hajj more comfortable for the pilgrims.

He further argued that Chief Chibundu Ambrose had planned to build mosques for the pilgrims in Saudi Arabia but the plan was shelved by those at the Federal level for selfish reasons.

Instead, he said, Chief Chibundu Ambrose went on and introduced the teaching of Arabic and Islamic studies with the secular education.

"The NPN should be aware first of the fact that they can no longer continue to divide the electorate. If the NPN was truly Islamic, why do they have candidates like Augustine Abubakar, Alex Shomana and the Reverend Paul Kayode?" he argued.

He argued further that there were devoted Muslims like Aliji Lateef Jakande and Aliji Mohammed Nnamdi in the UPN.

On NPP, he said "for the publicity secretary of the NPP to be going about the state and saying that the party was a Christian revolutionary party forward to bring the lost glory of the Christians is to say the least criminal and obscene."

He finally warned the two parties to refrain from bringing religion into politics.

CSO: 4420

# ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, OIL ROLE DISCUSSED

Commissioner for Finance

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jun 79 p 32

[Article by Bisi Oloyede]

[Text]

NIGERIA now produces 24 million barrels of crude oil a day and revenue accruing from it has correspondingly grown.

At the peak of the oil boom our average daily output was 2.1 million barrels a day but this figure later dropped to 1.6 million barrels during the period of oil recession.

Addressing commissioners responsible for finance from the 19 states of the Federation in Abuja on Friday, the Federal Commissioner for Finance, Major-General James Oduye, said that with the projected shortfall in the international petroleum supply situation and the increasingly strong demand for our type of oil, it appeared that our earnings from petroleum would continue to be buoyant.

He told the commissioners that it was the view of the government, quite apart from physical constraints on output capacity, that we should not exploit our oil which is a depleting asset at a rate beyond that justified by our financial requirements.

"Unlike investment in the petroleum sector, agricultural development promotes employment and increases the income and

productivity of our people," he said.

He noted that evaluation of Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) programme indicated that more food was currently available to the majority of the people in the country.

Before long, the commissioner said, our agricultural export trade would be making significant contribution to our balance of trade position again.

He urged the commissioners to give more serious thought to the urgent need to carry out preventive maintenance of all our capital assets.

On inflation, the commissioner said that the annual growth rate of inflation had gone down to 15 per cent.

He attributed this achievement to the country's policy measures to slow the rapidly rising prices and the resultant diminishing buying power of the Naira.

Major-General Oduye, however, indicated that there was still sufficient scope for further reduction of the growing rate.

On the recent demand for the lifting of wage freeze, the commissioner said that it was natural for workers to agitate for more income but reminded the agita-

tors that we could only consume what we produced.

Our objective is re-establishing price stability, he explained, had made wage restraint inevitable.

The insistence on the production of tax clearance on certain transactions has certainly made a positive contribution to revenue position of many state governments, and for the first time, in the history of our country, thousands of unscrupulous tax dodgers were now carrying out their civic duties.

He drew the attention of the commissioners to measures recently taken by the Federal Government to review and revise upwards the rates for certain services provided either by the government or the utilities.

The revised rates, General Oduye explained, were below the true cost of the services and there was still a substantial element of subsidy.

The commissioner declared that it was his honest view that we should keep the rates for our services constantly under review since experience had shown that low utility rates encouraged consumption, aggravated shortages and worsened services.

Ministry of Industries Official

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Jun 79 p 13

[Article by Gabriel Oba]aja]

[Text]

THE Nigerian economy has been a fast growing one with her current Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimated at about 27.3 billion Naira.

In the fiscal year 1976/77, her GDP measured at 1974/75 factor was 15.85 billion Naira. This represents a real growth of 18.3 per cent over the previous year, 1975/76.

Petroleum products accounted for the bulk of the GDP while agriculture dropped from 45 per cent in 1975 to about 12.4 per cent last year. However, the manufacturing sector grew faster during the period.

The total investment in the economy is estimated to have grown from 2,301.2 million Naira in 1977/78 to 3,888.6 million Naira in 1978/79.

The Assistant Director, Investment Information and Promotion Centre of the Federal Ministry of Industries, Mr. I.A. Lovel disclosed this in Benin City last

Thursday during the opening of the 12th meeting of officers responsible for investment promotion throughout the Federation.

Mr. Lovel said "with a population of about 80 million, Nigeria is already a large market."

He said, Nigeria endowed with mineral, agricultural, forest, marine and manpower resources, was only faced with the problem of how to mobilize these resources for the rapid and effective transformation of the country.

Industrialization, Mr. Lovel contended, was the surest way of achieving rapid economic growth adding that the Federal Government had demonstrated its commitment to fostering the pace of industrialization by embarking on basic star projects, such as the iron and steel industry, and on the provision of industry and other infrastructural facilities which were pre-requisite for industrial growth.

CSO: 4420



# KADUNA OIL REFINERY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

THE 800 million Naira Kaduna Oil Refinery will now be completed ahead of schedule, the Managing Director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Chief Festus Marinho, disclosed in Lagos.

Speaking to the New Nigerian in his office, Chief Marinho said that as from next month crude oil from Warri oil field would be stored in the tanks in readiness for the completion of the Kaduna Oil Refinery. Work on the tanks numbering about 20, had been completed.

The contract for the Kaduna Oil Refinery was signed in 1974 and was scheduled to be completed by April next year.

The construction work on the refinery is being handled by Chiyoda Chemical and Engineering Company of Japan.

Chief Marinho expressed satisfaction at the pace of work along the pipeline through which crude oil would pass from the flow station at Warri to Kaduna. An Italian company—Montubi—is handling this.

Chief Marinho also commented on the smuggling of refined petroleum products across Nigerian borders to neighbouring countries.

He said the smuggling presented serious danger to economic development of this country.

He said oil smuggling across the borders would always make it

difficult for his corporation to determine the real demand and growth rates of oil in the nation.

Chief Marinho said that sometimes it was very difficult to check smuggling of petroleum products across the border because some of the tankers which were used by oil marketing companies belonged to different contractors who were engaged in haulage contract to these oil companies. This, he said, made it difficult to check the activities of smugglers.

He warned that smuggling of the refined petroleum products across the border was illegal and urged those who were engaged in the activities to desist or else they would have themselves to blame.

## AGRICULTURAL SERVICE CENTER PROGRAM TO BE EXPANDED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jun 79 p 20

[Text]

THE Director of the Federal Department of Agriculture, (FDA), Maham Mahamad Lamin, has said that the department and state ministries of agriculture in the country, produced 7,879 tonnes of seed crops last year. This number, he said, represented 30 per cent of the country's requirement.

Maham Mahamad told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that there had been a significant achievement in the rate of seed production in Nigeria last year when compared with the 200 tonnes of improved seedling produced in 1976.

Commenting on agro-service centres in the country, he said that the Federal Military Government provided 12.7 million Naira for the setting up of 107 units of such centres throughout the country during the 1977/78 financial year.

As at now, he said, 173 of such centres were already functioning.

He noted that a plan had been developed that called for the establishment of 1,000 agro-service centres throughout the federation.

Each centre will serve as a local supply point where the farmer can buy his inputs and easily transport them back to his farm. The system is expected to provide a centre close enough for every farmer in the country to benefit from.

Asked to comment on the need for transfer of management of such centres to quasi-government or farmers' co-operatives, the director said that most of the centres were new and their present staff should be trained first before eventual transfer to anybody.

He declared: "The federal government's decision was that

the management of the centres should be owned and managed by farmers' co-operatives."

His department, he said, organised two workshops last month to train staff from the states in the management of agro-service centres.

Maham Mahamad explained that the government realised the problem of marketing of agricultural products in the country and had made notable progress through the establishment of the seven commodity boards.

The most notable one among them, according to him, was the grains board which had bought over 30,000 tonnes of grain since its inception.

Maham Mahamad said that most farmers were timid to ask for credit facilities from banks for agricultural purposes, adding that the problem of granting loans to farmers through the banks was essentially a joint one between the federal government and the banks concerned.

He, however, noted that the government was now poised to tackle the problem.

He said that the federal government had been discussing these problems with the banks and the state governments with a view to working out the most effective ways of making the small-scale farmers get credit facilities.

## NIGERIA

### BRIEFS

**TRADERS' CLASH WITH POLICE**—There was stampede at the Yaba bus terminus area last Tuesday morning when irate traders clashed with armed policemen detailed to clear the area of illegal traders. One of the traders had his legs shattered by police bullets while a police constable was beaten to a state of unconsciousness by the traders who organised a counterattack. Armed soldiers later arrived from the neighbouring Abalti Barracks while men of the Striking Unit at Lion Buildings also converged on the area to restore calm. Twenty-four traders were later arrested and are now detained at the Sabo Police Station. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jun 79 p 15]

**SOVIET AMBASSADOR**—On Thursday, the chief of staff received the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Vladimir Snegirev, with whom he discussed bilateral issues affecting the two countries. Their talks also covered certain aspects of the agreement between Nigeria and the Soviet Union and how best they could be implemented. The ambassador expressed satisfaction with the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jun 79 p 1]

**POLISH TRADE TALKS**—The Federal Government frowns on ventures between foreign and local investors in which Nigerians are mere agents. The Federal Commissioner for Economic Development, Dr Omoniyi Adewoye, made this clear in Lagos while opening the four-day meeting of the Nigeria-Poland Joint Commission. He stressed that at this stage of the Nigeria's economic development, the transfer of technical know-how to Nigerians was of greater value than the mere importation of goods to satisfy their wants. Dr Adewoye pointed out that while the government appreciated Polish contributions so far, it looked forward to even more positive assistance in the technological development of Nigeria. On relations between the two countries, the commissioner observed that a steady growth had been recorded in the volume of trade since 1961 when the first formal agreement was signed by the two countries. Dr Adewoye regretted however, that whilst Nigerian imports from Poland had expanded considerably over the years, Polish imports from Nigeria had remained at a low level. "The unhealthy trend could not be fully explained by the basic differences in the structure of the economies of the two countries," Dr Adewoye said. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Jun 79 p 11]

ITALIAN-BUILT PATROL BOATS--The 15 fast patrol boats type MK2/6V/W which Nigeria ordered from the Italian Intermarine company will be delivered in 1980. They can be used for coast guard duty, maritime police, rescue, personnel transport, etc. The boats are 16.8 meters long, 4.4 wide, and displace 18.3 tons. They are powered by two MTU 6V engines, each 675 h.p., with Jacuzzi 20 YJ hydrojets. They have a maximum speed of 30 knots (at maximum sustained speed of 27 knots the cruising range is 300 miles). They will be equipped with Oerlikon cannon 20/120 type GAI-BMI and two 7.62. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jul 79 p 15]

CSO: 4400



**PRO-NKOMO ZIMBABWE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED**

Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] By far the most disturbing situations in south Africa last week were the two raids on Zambia by the illegal regime in Salisbury. This has been going on for some time and seems to be threatening the future of the liberation war, but the internal group in Salisbury--Muzorewa, Sithole and Chikerema--appear to be seriously divided. And Sithole's house was searched for arms by Muzorewa's men on Friday. The Sunday raid in Zambia cost three lives, and once again shocked Africa. But, the two co-leaders of the Patriotic Front have been undaunted, and last week gathered in Maputo to practically implement the Addis Ababa and Dar es Salaam decisions to form a united front. For more on this we spoke to the national chairman [as heard--BBC records list Munodawafa as national chairman of the external wing of the pro-Nkomo ANC] currently in Ethiopia, Comrade Samuel Munodawafa. Our first question: Will ZANU and ZAPU be fighting together, or apart? [begin recording]

[Munodawafa] Whatever is passed by the Defense Council is put to the Joint Operational Command. We see to it that they operate jointly. They may operate separately, but the order and the zero hour and how they are going to operate will have been discussed by the Joint Operational Command, so that they do it simultaneously together.

[Question] Do you think that the bickering between the bishop and James Chikerema is a serious one that could be used in the armed struggle and the diplomatic struggle by the Patriotic Front?

[Answer] It has been a marriage of convenience between Chikerema and Muzorewa. We knew it was not going to go anywhere, because they are all ambitious. They have no objective in what they want to do. Their objective is to have positions. Therefore, it is quite clear that they can never manage between themselves. They will never agree. No one of them would like to go below the other, so I don't think there is anything at all. We knew such a thing was going to happen and it is now happening. They drift apart. This is one of the signs that shows us that the internal settlement, as it was said, the so-called [as heard]

is going to disintegrate. We have told people time and again that this was just a sham election and that it is not going to stand for a long time, and the Patriotic Front, of course, is waging its armed struggle without even looking at what is happening between Muzorewa and Chikerema. We know they are [several words indistinct] separately. They are enemies of the people, which we know, and we don't pay much attention to what is happening in their political situation.

[Question] How do you view the actions of the United States and Britain concerning their invitations to Muzorewa and so on?

[Answer] I must tell you clearly that we are fighting Britain and America and the whole of NATO. This goes far back to 1884 when they had the Berlin conference, whereby they decided to divide our land and the people and the owners. They are still continuing that conference. We are not fighting Muzorewa or Sithola or anybody. Smith does not know how to make guns. Planes from America have been seen bombing us. (?We) have heard of the helicopters that were used in Vietnam having come to Rhodesia. These acts are exactly acts of our enemies. Britain and America are the sole occupants of every economic establishment in our country. We know that. Smith is just a (?bossboy) and he looks after the interests and the magnates in New York, Washington, in London, whatever acts they do, we know very well that they are doing it in order to preserve their economic position in our country.

[Question] The member states of the OAU have consistently upon [as heard] resolution supported the Patriotic Front. However, there is a belief that maybe some of the more Western-leaning member states of the OAU may be pressured, be it by France, or be it by Britain, to take a more (?confused) line by giving the Muzorewa administration the benefit of the doubt in Zimbabwe. Do you have this same feeling as well, particularly as the OAU decides to meet in Monrovia in the next few days?

[Answer] Well, we have the feeling that some of the countries might be persuaded—might be pressured economically. We (?hear) there are countries that cannot stand on their own. They depend economically on certain powers. Those countries might, in order to save their own situation. They will try (?to) recognize. But, we don't know whether that time will come. We do not know whether Britain would be brave enough as to recognize Rhodesia first. We don't know whether America would be brave enough as to do that. Nevertheless, whatever happens, I must honestly say that it does not dampen the determination and the sacrifice of the people of Zimbabwe.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the administration in Salisbury is trying to dampen the spirit by bombing the headquarters and refugee camps and [word indistinct] in Zambia itself. One of the bombings (?against the front) took place in the last 24 hours. Now, given this kind of a background, how are you going to manage to defend yourselves against this

thing in the future? And secondly, if they are planning to attack your actual headquarters, to what extent are you taking the war right to the heart of Salisbury itself?

[Answer] On the surface, we can challenge all the [word indistinct] power that can help Smith, and we have done so. We know all the Western powers have sent their own people as mercenaries. We fought them and they only now depend on air. [as heard] On the ground they will not face us. We have settled in Zimbabwe. We are fighting in Zimbabwe. We are living in Zimbabwe. We come and go. But, what they do is they fly. They know we have no aeroplanes. [Words indistinct] as well they come and bomb in Lusaka. We are not having our military camp in Lusaka. We know very well that these people could not contain the situation in the country and that this is just a diplomatic war they are trying to put forward, especially in Zambia. This time they are trying to frighten the Commonwealth Conference which is going to be held there. [Words indistinct] (?meeting) at all.

[Question] It is said that Zambia itself, due to the fact that many of the routes to the sea have been closed to her, or do not service her in the way that needs, is facing some problems economically. Secondly, in order to solve some of these problems she has had to rely on the reopening of the railroad through Zimbabwe. Considering the fact that you are waging armed struggle in Zimbabwe, which also involves discontinuation of traffic and the fact that you are based in Zambia, do you feel that you are in a dilemma or do you think that you can handle the situation properly?

[Answer] We have somehow acclimatized ourselves with the situation to such an extent that we have no more hazards as we used to have. And therefore the opening of the railway and even the [words indistinct] which I doubt. This would not be difficult at all. Nothing will ever [words indistinct]. We have means and ways of crossing the river and I don't think there is anything that can actually affect us as far as our fighting is concerned. [end recording]

CSO: 4420

**BLACK-WHITE RELATIONS IN GOVERNMENT VIEWED**

Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 2 Jul 79  
LD/CA

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] For our commentary tonight we look at the unstable relationship of the masters and servants in Salisbury:

Seeing Muzorewa clowning and dancing at rallies in Gwanzura Stadium and elsewhere and listening to some of his speeches one would dismiss the puppet churchman as another Hastings Banda type of African head of state, especially considering the strong ties with the Pretoria regime. But that would be an exaggerated promotion of the stooge Muzorewa's position and that of his fellow puppets.

However, a single glance at the racist settler types dealing with the puppets could give a clue to the real relationship between the shaky racist, puppet alliance in Salisbury. As it appears, to the hard-core racist Van der Byl the types of Muzorewa are treated no different from their cooks they despise so much, though needing their services. [sentence as heard] The puppets have all the titles that a person in power could have but in practice they do not even know when and where the important decisions are taken. For instance, the stooge churchman Muzorewa, who is presumably the prime minister plus minister of defence and combined operations, knows of decisions taken by the terrorist Peter Walls from the radio.

A good example is one of the countless acts of criminal aggression carried out by the terrorist Rhodesian Army against the frontline states. On that specific operation terrorist Rhodesian troops raided civilian targets in a neighboring African state at three o'clock in the morning and the so-called prime minister and defence minister was surprised to hear of the news some 6 hours later.

But in public the stooge Muzorewa goes about bragging on how he is embarking on an intensified campaign to stop the war. He talks of how



he will see to it that more unwilling Zimbabweans are forced into the battered terrorist Rhodesian Army. The practical reality only goes to prove that the puppet's role is to talk and present only a front while the responsibility of making decisions and implementing them is solely vested in the ruling Smith racist settler clique.

The true nature of the master-servant relationship is clearly visible in the racist, puppet Parliament and any other gatherings that require the meeting of the Smith clique and its puppets. In these gatherings the types of the hard-core racist Van der Byl do not at all even pretend to conceal their contempt and loath for the puppets. The puppets themselves do admit privately that they find their working relationship with their white masters very humiliating and difficult. For instance, each time a black puppet stands up to speak in Parliament the racist Van der Byl cannot conceal his contempt. He is said to have been seen on several occasions sighing in disgust and only stopping short of spitting whenever a puppet opens his mouth. At one time the puppets raised the issue of wearing the ceremonial parliamentary wigs. When Van der Byl was told of this, he remarked mockingly: What do they want wigs for? They can just sprinkle a little powder on their hair.

In fact, Van der Byl's attitude sums up the nature of the racist-puppet alliance and how it works. It clearly defines who the puppets really are in a way different from the false image the Salisbury regime tries to produce in the press media. The relationship itself reflects the discomfort of the puppets and what they are required to do. The puppets were employed to arrest and dilute the storm of change the liberation war is forcing on the settler regime in Salisbury. The puppets have already failed to stop the war. Now the Smith regime hopes they can miraculously fool the international community to accord the Salisbury regime recognition and thus prevent change which the Smith clique is eager to prevent.

Unfortunately for the Salisbury racist-puppet gang it is impossible to [word indistinct] between the oppressed Zimbabwean masses and the self-centered racist settler clique.

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY NOTES U.S., BRITISH INTRIGUES

Addis Ababa Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Southern Africa 1900 GMT  
2 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] Tonight's commentary is on British and American attempts to prevent the Zimbabwe patriots from coming to power in their motherland, Zimbabwe:

The attitude of the British and the Americans towards the Zimbabwe independence dispute is a truly unprecedented example of political hypocrisy and diplomatic double-dealing. The British and American governments had reiterated that they will not allow any fascist leader from racist Rhodesia into their territory since UDI in 1965.

In reality, Washington and London have only been preventing the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front coming to power while officially condemning the fascist regime in southern Rhodesia. On the other hand, the British and American governments are rendering all-round support to the puppet regime in the British colony. Envoys from the Tory government of Britain have visited Rhodesia several times and have held talks with racist Ian Smith and his puppet.

Recently, the American imperialists have granted an entry visa to puppet Muzorewa, the so-called prime minister of the puppet regime in racist Rhodesia, allowing him to visit the United States this month. Washington's decision actually disregards the international resolutions to isolate the Muzorewa-Smith clergy (as heard) and is tantamount to [words indistinct] recognition and approval of the internal settlement in fascist Rhodesia in the interest of the white minority.

Washington is fearful of diplomatic failure in Africa and has decided for the time being not to recognize the Salisbury puppet regime of Muzorewa-Smith, and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe believes that this is nothing more than a trick.

It is crystal-clear that a [word indistinct] Rhodesian lobbying group is active in the USA. It is pressurizing the Carter racist Rhodesia, but also to give military aid to the puppet regime [sentence as heard]. It is the imperialist American military-industrial complex and other monopolies importing chrome, cobalt, zinc and other strategic materials from fascist Rhodesia that are in favor of trading with the racists. The British and American imperialists must come out openly if they want to intervene in the war raging in Zimbabwe. They must stop jumping about the bush.

As stated by the vice president of the Zimbabwe-African People's Union, ZAFU, a component of the Patriotic Front, Comrade Josiah Chinamano, last week, if the British imperialists are unwilling to complete their duty of decolonizing Zimbabwe then they must stop interfering, as the people of Zimbabwe have taken up arms to liberate themselves from the yoke of imperialism.

The decisions of the American imperialists to grant puppet Muzorewa an entry visa reveals the hypocrisy of the American policy in Africa, while paying lip-service to the cause of human rights.

The American and British governments should be warned that the attitude double-dealing in the Zimbabwe independence dispute only make us more (?determined) to prosecute the armed struggle with more vigor and ferocity.

Whether imperialist countries lift sanctions or not, whether they recognize the Muzorewa-Smith neocolonialist regime or not, the struggling people of Zimbabwe are assured of their true independence through the revolutionary armed struggle. The imperialists may try their gimmicks on Zimbabwe, but united in their struggle, the people of Zimbabwe will triumph. Victory for the people of Zimbabwe!

Death to the crumbling puppet regime in fascist Rhodesia!

The struggle continues until final victory is achieved! [slogans in vernacular]

CSO: 4420

## RHODESIA

### ZANU OFFICIAL: HOPES OF ARMS FROM USSR ABANDONED

London THE OBSERVER in English 1 Jul 79 p 7 LD

[David Martin dispatch: "Russia Refuses Arms to Mugabe"]

[Text] Maputo, Mozambique—Attempts to persuade the Soviet Union to begin supplying arms to Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union guerrillas to escalate the Rhodesian war appear to have been rejected by the Kremlin.

A senior ZANU official indicated in an interview last week that they had abandoned hopes of getting arms from Moscow. "We are not prepared to be humiliated," he said.

The official added that ZANU had been crudely rebuffed in two hitherto unreported incidents earlier this year, the first involving the Soviet Union and the second East Germany.

The first incident occurred when the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Leonid Ilyichev, visited Mozambique.

The Russians argued that Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union was doing much of the fighting. This view is contrary to ZANU's belief (Mr Mugabe has publicly criticized ZAPU's lack of effort), to statements by the Rhodesian military authorities and to the view of most independent observers.

When the meeting ended, the ZANU officials said, the Soviet delegate told Mr Mugabe that "he should seriously consider" rejoining ZAPU and accepting Mr Nkomo's leadership.

The second incident came in late February during the visit to Mozambique by the East German leader, Mr Erich Honecker. President Samora Machel urgently summoned Mr Mugabe from a meeting in Addis Ababa, but an hour before he was to meet Mr Honecker in Maputo, the East Germans said that Mr Honecker would be sending the deputy leader of his delegation instead. The meeting ended abruptly in an angry scene when the East Germans demanded that ZANU should sign a joint press statement condemning China's invasion of Vietnam.



# NEW MPS, SENATORS PROFILED

Maplanka, Mahlangu, Luza, Nhomo

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Jul 79 p

[Text]

**A REVERED** schoolmaster, Mr Gordon Maplanka, is now a UNFP Member of Parliament for Matabeleland North.

Born at Setai Mission near Bulawayo, he attended the mission's primary school where his father taught carpentry. He later went to Bethel College in the Cape, where he studied for four years.

On returning to Rhodesia, he taught at his old mission school. Later he moved to another school in Gwelo. Mr Maplanka was appointed headmaster of a school near Tlokoeng in 1968 and before he retired in 1976 he was headmaster of two other schools in the Plumtree area.

He went into active politics in 1978 joining the UNFP. Mr Maplanka is married with eight children.

**MR Louis Joel Mahlangu**, former Independent MP for Mpopoma, is now a UNFP Member of Parliament for Matabeleland North.

Mr Mahlangu (65) was born at Whitewaters in the Mafopo district and attended Setai and other schools in the area.

After his schooling he became a sales representative of a Bulawayo firm.

In 1970 he was elected to Parliament on a Centre Party ticket and in the 1974 general elections he was re-elected as an Independent MP for Mpopoma.

He first entered politics in 1968, joining the then African National Congress and when it was banned

he became a member of the National Democratic Party.

When the NDP was banned he joined its offshoot ZAPU which was subsequently banned. He left for Zambia in 1963 and travelled to several African states before returning to Rhodesia in 1968.

**A MASTER FARMER** and also a retired army sergeant-major, Mr Peter Nhomo (68) (below, left), is a UNFP Member of Parliament for Matabeleland North.

A former Independent MP for Mbat, Mr Nhomo was born in Plumtree and served with the Rhodesian African Rifles

in Burma and was decorated with the rank of sergeant-major.

He then joined the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1968 as a clerk-cum-interpreter until he retired in 1984.

He is married with 10 children.

**A FOUNDER** member of the UNFP and also the eldest, Mr Brown Luza (72) (above, right), is a Member of Parliament for Matabeleland North.

Mr Luza was born in Plumtree and was educated at Lyall.

On leaving school, he worked for a Bulawayo milling company until his retirement in 1964.

In 1968 he was arrested for taking part in a demonstration against low wages and detained for two months.

Since then Mr Lema has been involved with various organisations fighting racial discrimination.

## Mutiti and Chirau

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 79 p 6

[Text]

**A DOCTOR of Law and Philosophy, Dr Aaron Mutiti (41), Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, is also a member of the Senate of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.**

Born in Masasa Reserve, he was educated at Muchapanda and Gora primary schools, Pakama boarding school and later at Gweru secondary school and the Bulawayo Polytechnic in England.

In 1968 he was offered a scholarship to study at the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow. He graduated with a Master of Laws degree with first class honours and a diploma in International Relations and Political Science.

As an external student with the Charles I University in Prague, Czechoslovakia, he gained his Ph D (Law) in 1971 and in the same year was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of the United Kingdom.

In 1976 he was appointed UANC representative in Europe based in Geneva and his duties involved representing the party at the United Nations conference on human rights and international diplomatic humanitarian law.

In 1972, he was transferred to London as the party's chief representative to the United Kingdom and Europe.

Dr Mutiti first became involved in politics in 1969 as a student at the then University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, joining the banned NDP.

When it was banned in 1962, he joined the proscribed RAFU and with the formation of ZANU in 1968, he resigned from RAFU.

He became a member of the UANC at its formation in 1971 and is a part-time lecturer in Public International Law at the University of Rhodesia.

Dr Mutiti is married with three children.

TRIAL chief and a former prison officer, Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau, leader of the Zimbabwe United People's Organisation, is a member of the Senate of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

He was born in the Lemagundi district and in

1941 joined the Rhodesia Ashuri Corps. He left in 1948 to join the then Southern Rhodesia Prison Department.

In 1958 he became a station officer with the Lusaka Fire Brigade, a position he held until he returned home to become acting chief in 1961.

In 1964 he was elected to the first Council of Chiefs and in 1968 to the second. In 1970 he was elected senator.

Senator Chief Chirau was awarded the Independence Commemorative Decoration in 1970 and the following year he became a substantive chief. In 1973 he was elected to the third Council of Chiefs and became its president, a position he still holds.

In 1974 he was re-elected to the Senate and in 1978 was appointed Deputy Minister of Development for Masvingo West and Central. In December of the same year, he resigned his portfolio to form HUPU.

## Razemba and Charumbira

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 5

[Text]

AN economist, teacher, and permanent secretary to the UANC, Mr Elton Razemba (48), is now a Member of the Senate.

He was born in Umtali and was educated at St Augustine's Mission, Peshawar, before gaining a scholarship to study in America.

At Hampton, Virginia, he studied constitutional law, economics and history before specialising in economics at the Catholic University in Washington.

In 1968 Mr Razemba attended the London School of Economics. He was the chairman and founder member of the UANC in England.

In 1970 he was appointed the party's first accredited chief representative to the United Nations. He was also political and economic adviser to the UANC during the Geneva conference.

He returned to Salisbury in 1978 and was appointed permanent secretary to the party.

A FORMER postmaster in Lusaka, Zambia, Senator Chief Charumbira is now a member of the Senate of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

He was born in 1904 in the Victoria District. From 1928 to 1942, he worked for the then Federal Post Office, and became postmaster in Lusaka.

In 1944 Senator Chief Charumbira took the post of clerk of his father's chief's court. Four years later he was appointed deputy chief and in 1970 was elected to the second council of chiefs.

In 1971 he became an acting chief and the following year was made an African Marriage Officer. Senator Chief Charumbira was elected to the Third Council of Chiefs in 1973 and to the Senate in 1974. He has been a substantive chief since 1975.

He was appointed Minister of Development for Midlands and Victoria in 1975.

COMMENTARY ON KISSINGER SLAP AT PRESIDENT CARTER'S POLICY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Carter Administration clearly has no answer to Dr Henry Kissinger's well-timed exposure of the massive and dangerous defects in its policy on Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

That the White House is favouring the radical external nationalists and their supporters there is no doubt. Mr Carter's lame claim that he is not tilting towards one side or the other just will not do. Even if one takes it at face value, how can he remain neutral when the choice, reduced to simple terms, is between good and evil?

All this, of course, is well known to people in this part of the world. Perhaps Dr Kissinger's outburst will help the American people to see the justice of our case.

CSO: 4420



# FIVE DISTRICT OFFICIALS KILLED BY TERRORISTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

THE deaths in action of four members of the security forces are reported in a Combined Operations headquarters communiqué.

They were: Cadet District Officer Benjamin Joseph Goss (22), single, from Gwelo; Sergeant District Security Assistant Makuwira Gore (41), married with eight children, from the Epworth district; District Security Assistant Stewart Chinyera, married with one child, from the Centenary district; and Private Tshayindai (28), married, from the Hartley district.

The death from wounds received in action is reported of District Security Assistant Rodgers Magwira (36), married with two children, from the Mutema area.

Security forces have killed 14 terrorists and three terrorist collaborators.

Two men were killed when terrorists threw two communist-made stick grenades into a beerhall in the Gutu district about 7.45 p.m. on Monday. One of the men was identified as Mr Thomas Rwakushura Madzwa (40), who was married with five children.

Another civilian, Mr Oberi Chirwahimba, has been murdered by terrorists in the north-eastern operational area.

On Monday the driver of a bus and two civilian men who were passengers were killed when the bus detonated a landmine in the north-western operational area. The driver of another bus, Mr Oliver Chatahomo, was killed when terrorists ambushed the vehicle in the southern operational area on Monday.

In the western operational area Mr Chinyama Gwarara and his young son, Vayavira, were bayoneted to death on their farm in an African purchase area last Friday night.

Two other civilians, both women, have been murdered by terrorists.

Terrorists attacked a house in the Fura Valley area of Umtali. There were no injuries or damage to property.

In the western operational area a store at Brunapap Mission was looted of a quantity of medical supplies by a gang of terrorists, who also tried to set fire to the building. No one was injured.

# ZANU YOUTHS BEAT 'INFORMER' TO DEATH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

SIX members of ZANU, five of them members of the youth wing in Hartley, were given terms of imprisonment ranging from two and half to five years after they were convicted in the High Court, Salisbury, yesterday of culpable homicide.

Two youths charged jointly with the six men and convicted of the same offence were each sentenced to eight cuts. The two youths were also each sentenced to two years' jail, conditionally suspended for five years.

The men and their sentences were: Mwasari Mhete Mike (43), four years; Samu Wanyai (28), four years; Takwira Vendo (34), two and a half years; Kenneth Maibo (30), four years; John Navaga (29), four years and Ruka Hamadziripi (39), who was district youth chairman, five years.

They were all charged with the murder of Mr Isaac Chafurira, another youth member, on December 8 last year. They pleaded not guilty.

They all tendered a plea of guilty as accessories

before or after the fact to culpable homicide, which was accepted by the State.

According to a statement of agreed facts the youths gathered at a house in Hartley where three ZANU members from Salisbury were present on December 8.

## SHOOTING

They were slaying ZANU agents. Some of the accused were present and others were not.

It was then that Mr Chafurira was beaten up and killed at about 3 p.m. His body was wrapped in a blanket and thrown into the Umfuli River at about 7 p.m.

Mr Chafurira had been accused of being an informer by his party colleagues.

The accused appeared before Acting Judge Sir Hugh Beadle, sitting with two assessors, Mr E. D. F. Dawson and Mr H. P. Duncan.

Mr Brian Turner, of the Attorney-General's Office, appeared for the State.

The accused were represented by Mr Sylvester Karusa, pro deo.

## RAIDS, ACTIVITIES OF TERRORISTS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

MRS MAUD BEALE (66), who was brutally beaten just outside the security fence of her Nyamandhlovu farmhouse last Wednesday, died in Bulawayo Central hospital yesterday.

Her husband, Mr Cecil Patrick Beale of Ibana Farm, Nyamandhlovu, was killed by the same attackers on Wednesday. He was buried in Bulawayo yesterday.

Mrs Beale's death occurred while his funeral service was being held in the Apostolic Faith Mission Church, North End, their eldest grandchild, Miss Helen Greyvenstein, said.

Mr and Mrs Beale were found lying outside their security fence by a PTO line-man who was investigating a break in the telephone line.

The farm is on the Nala Mine road, 80 km from Nyamandhlovu village and about 80 km from Bulawayo.

Mr and Mrs Beale had 11 minor parents. Mr Beale's father was one of the Jameson Raiders. Mrs Beale's mother was born on one of the 1890 Pioneer trails into Mafikengland, Miss Greyvenstein said.

Mr Beale was born in Bulawayo and went to Gifford Technical High School. His wife was born at Lonely Mine and went to school in Fort Victoria.

They leave one daughter, Yvonne, wife of Mr James Greyvenstein of Knapton Park, Johannesburg, and three grandchildren, Helen (19), Cecil (17) and Wayne (16).

## LEAVES

Mrs Beale also leaves three sisters and a brother. Mrs Lela Lewis of Salisbury, Mrs Ruby Channon of Fort Victoria, Miss Alston Choke of Fort Rimon and Mr William Griffiths of Bulawayo.

Her funeral will take place in Bulawayo today after a service in the Apostolic Faith Mission church. She will be interred in the grave in which her husband was buried yesterday.

© The deaths in action of three members of the security forces were reported yesterday in a Combined Operations headquarters communiqué.

They were Sergeant Darius Chibala, who was 29 and married with two children, and who came from the Fort Victoria area, Constable Willard Nyapfumbi, who was 22 and married and whose home was in the Behera district, and Lance Corporal District Security Assistant Boston Chiruma, who was 30 and married with one child and who came from the Nkanga district.

"Security forces have killed eight terrorists and two terrorist collaborators," the statement says.

"In the south-eastern part of the operational area two black men, identified as Mr Ndanda, Bayala and Mr Simon Takayi, have been murdered by terrorists. There was no apparent motive for the killings."

© Almost 1000 black children were ordered to return to their homes by a group of armed terrorists who visited the Roman Catholic Goshwara Mission near Fort Victoria on Saturday night.

## SCHOOLS

Goshwara Mission has one of the biggest African establishments in the Fort Victoria area. Apart from the mission itself, the church runs three schools.

They are: A secondary school with 600 pupils, a primary school with 300 pupils, and a homecraft section with about 70 girl pupils.

It is situated about 13 km north of Fort Victoria, fairly close to the main Salisbury road.

At about 7 p.m. on Saturday the terrorists arrived at the school, grouped the children and took them into the bush nearby. They told them

the school would have to close, falling which it would be attacked and destroyed. They then allowed the children to go back to their dormitories.

When the children were back and about to go to bed, another group of terrorists arrived and ordered them to leave immediately. The secondary schools, boys and girls, left during the night and the remainder left on Sunday.

The three schools are now closed but the mission continues.

CSO: 4420



## UNFP CALLS FOR BOMBING HALT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 7

[Text]

THE United National Federal Party believed in a peaceful settlement of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's problems, without provoking other countries, Mr Peter Nkomo (UNFP, Matabeleland North) said in the House of Assembly, disappointing his party from recent calls for more cross-border raids.

Referring to a suggestion made by a UANC MP last week that Zimbabwe Rhodesia security forces should bomb Lusaka, Mr Nkomo said he hoped the Prime Minister would not entertain such an idea.

"The UNFP believes in solving our problems peacefully and skillfully without provoking other countries or states," he told the House.

Opening the renewed debate on the President's speech, Mr Nkomo said he believed the new Government had done all it could to create a "friendly atmosphere" with neighbouring countries and countries overseas, and he hoped this would encourage them to help Zimbabwe Rhodesia in achieving

ing a UN-sanctioned war and a peaceful settlement.

On the subject of education, Mr Nkomo said he believed the Government should finance centres for the handicapped and a national library service. He also made a request for a medical training centre to be established in Plumtree.

Mr Thomas de Klerk (RF, Land) was applauded by black MPs when he said the work done by the security forces during the election campaign had made "a laughing stock" of an external nationalist alliance and "the allies of Carter and the frontline states".

He accused President Carter of doing more for marxism in Africa than the marxists themselves would ever have been able to achieve, and said it surprised him that in the face of all the rebuffs Bishop Munro had received from the West, he himself had not become a Marxist.

Black MPs applauded when Mr de Klerk called on them to set a "golden example" by volunteering to serve in the security forces.

He also called on the female members to help in "tropic contagion".

There was a chorus of critical interjections when

Mr de Klerk said he did not agree with the decision to allow deported missionaries such as Bishop Linnell to return to the country. "We should be very careful who we allow back," he told the House.

Mr R. M. Nkomo (UNFP, Midlands) urged the house to consider freezing the assets of British and United States firms in Zimbabwe Rhodesia if the two Western powers continued their hostility. But he emphasised that such action was not the country's main wish.

Mr Maxwell Chetware (UANC, Matabeleland) appealed to the security forces to adopt a new attitude now that Zimbabwe Rhodesia had reached a "turning point".

He said the forces were doing "wonderful work" but in future they should not hunt the huts of those who had been forced to seek for terrorists.

Mr J. K. Khatu (UANC, Midlands) proposed that deserted schools in his constituency should be turned into anti-malaria clinics, as many sufferers were going untreated.

Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) made a plea for severe punish-

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CSO: 4420

# BANNED, EXPELLED MISSIONARIES PERMITTED TO RETURN

Muzorewa Announces Move

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

MISSIONARIES deported or declared prohibited immigrants by previous governments "can now find free to come back to Rhodesia if and when their respective denominations need them back". Prime Minister Muzorewa said in a statement in Salisbury last night.

"I trust that with our programme for creating peace they will find a peaceful atmosphere in which to return to this country and continue the work which God has called upon them to do," the statement says.

The acting chairman of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr John Deary, told him last night: "It is indicative of the kind which, hopefully, will bring about peace."

He congratulated Bishop Muzorewa on the step. Mr Deary said since the start of the war in 1974, 15 Roman Catholic missionaries had been deported.

He believed Bishop Muzorewa would certainly change hostile attitudes towards his Government on the part of religious organisations overseas such as the World Council of Churches by actions such as the amnesty for missionaries, which showed him to be reasonable.

## Sakala Elaborates

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

NO ONE need doubt Prime Minister Murewa's sincerity in announcing that missionaries banned or expelled from the country by any previous government were now free to return, the UANC's information and publicity secretary, Mr Chris Sakala, said in a statement yesterday.

The response by the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference to the Prime Minister's invitation was surprising, Mr Sakala said.

The conference's secretary general, Father A. J. Mavudzi, said the conference welcomed "in principle" the prospect of the return of the missionaries, but "a number of questions seem to arise from the statement and until certain clarifications have been obtained we would prefer to make no further comment".

When Bishop Murewa made the announcement, on Monday, "he meant everything he said", Mr Sakala said. There was therefore no need for Father Mavudzi to welcome the decision merely

in principle.

### CLARIFICATION

"The country would have thought the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference would have applauded the decision without reserve. One wishes Father Mavudzi had stated the points of the Prime Minister's announcement that needed further clarification.

"All the Prime Minister said was that any missionary banned or expelled from Rhodesia by the previous Government is now free to return to Independent Zimbabwe Rhodesia. This clear statement does not have any conditions attached to it and therefore Father Mavudzi, or anyone else need not doubt the sincerity of the Prime Minister."



## UNFP WELCOMES WITHDRAWAL OF 'OPPORTUNISTS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 79 p 6

[Text]

LAST week's resignation of three Salisbury-based members of Senator Chief Nyiro Ndlovu's UNFP was yesterday welcomed as "a great relief . . . and good riddance of political opportunists" from the party.

Mr Peter Mandum, UNFP chief spokesman and also deputy Minister of Education, said the resignation of the rebels — Mr Kingdom Sithole, former national organising secretary; Mr Samuel Masibane, former Agriculture Secretary, and Mr Tinas Kasvinga, former Health Secretary for Mashonaland — was to be applauded because they wanted to join EUPU.

Mr Mandum said UNFP was a young party which, up to the time of election, had not "tested each member of the national executive".

The election, he said, put every party member to test as to his acceptability in the region he had chosen to stand.

"Mr Sithole chose Mashonaland East where he was confident to win, but as the results proved, that is where we were at

the bottom of the leg, an indication of the acceptability of Mr Sithole in that area," said Mr Mandum.

The election had, therefore, established that Mr Sithole was unacceptable to the people he claimed to represent. His move to join EUPU—his former party—was not a "political threat", Mr Mandum said.

Mr Sithole, spokesman for the rebels, said their resignation from the UNFP was caused by Chief Ndlovu's "indirect support of the UANC".

He said they had no quarrel with the Government of National Unity but Senator Ndlovu's acceptance of a Cabinet post and the decision to refrain from criticising the administration.

## EXISTENCE

Mr Sithole was also

quoted as having said that they might align themselves with Senator Chief Chirwa's EUPU because of that leader's insistence for an all-party conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Mr Mandum said yesterday: "Mr Sithole's remarks that Chief Ndlovu has become a supporter of the UANC surprise us. If it is not political awareness on his part, we question why Mr Sithole participated in the election which he knew was to create a Government of National Unity."

It was "strange" for Mr Sithole to talk about all-party talks when he had not invited anybody to such a conference, said Mr Mandum, adding: "We fail to recall when the UNFP stated that it was not going to attend an all-party conference."

# UANC CAUCUS SETS UP MACHINERY FOR NEW BILLS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

THE UANC parliamentary caucus met yesterday and set up 18 committees to work on Bills to be presented to Parliament, the Chief Whip, Mr Chris Mhango, said.

At the regular meeting in Parliament building it was decided the committees would work closely with Ministers responsible for introducing the Bills and that members would speak on the legislative proposals when they came before the House.

Mr Mhango said the Bills to come before the present session of Parliament would be known within a fortnight.

Bishop Museruwa attended yesterday's meeting which was given "a very encouraging report" on Government business to date.

Mr Mhango said Ministers were busy preparing new Bills.

The House of Assembly

will meet tomorrow after debating the Presidential Address for two weeks, and will resume sitting on July 26 to hear Ministers' replies.

The Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith, will present the Budget on July 26.

The Leader of the House, Mr Ernest Bhebe, who is also the Minister of Commerce and Industry, said last month that the resumed meeting of the House was expected to last two months.

It would debate estimates of public expenditure and any legislation submitted by Government, he added.

In his address at the ceremonial opening of Parliament, President Gumbo mentioned three pieces of planned legislation.

He said there would be Bills to amend the Rural Councils Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and to set up an administrative court.

The standard of debate in the House has been very high and it augurs well for the

future," Mr Mhango said yesterday.

It proved that the fears of those who were averse of majority rule were unfounded. Mr Mhango said the House had a very difficult task before it because there was a crisis of cooperation among the people.

"I can assure the people that the Prime Minister and all the MPs are concerned about this, but we have to deal with issues in their order of priority."

"We see our major task at this point as one of stopping the war or substantially de-escalating hostilities, to get conditions lifted and to fight for recognition."

Mr Mhango said if these were not accomplished it would be meaningless to talk of the development of the country because "there are necessary ingredients to development and the fulfilment of the people's aspirations".

He commended all Members of Parliament, irrespective of party affiliation, for recognising the need for unity.

COMBINED OPERATIONS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

MR Solomon Pinner Pringle (68), a farmer from the Guts District, was abducted with three of his labourers by terrorists about noon on Tuesday. Combined Operations Headquarters said in a communique last night.

Security forces have mounted a follow-up operation.

Terrorists have murdered two civilians. They were Mr Gordon Chikumba, who was employed as a guard at a store in

the southern operational area and was shot by a gang who afterwards looted the store, and Mr Keith Mankwani, who was beaten to death, also in the southern operational area.

In the Mankwani operational area a gang of terrorists visited a farm compound where they looted three men in a hut and set fire to it. The men managed to break out of the hut and fled under fire from the terrorists.

Blown Up

Security forces have killed five terrorists and one terrorist collaborator.

Our Bulawayo correspondent reports that terrorists blew up a petrol pump when they raided the United Portland Cement Company's plant in [word indistinct] Bawn on Wednesday night.

The company's general manager, Mr R. W. Barron said yesterday that the raid was ineffectual. "There was no loss of life and there was very little damage," he said.

Mr Barron said the terrorists cut through the security fence and overpowered the guard.

They held up some workers and took them with the guard to a part of the factory where they laid some explosive devices.

"They managed to detonate one of the devices and blew up a petrol pump," said Mr Barron.

CSO: 4420

## DETAILS ON UPCOMING SALISBURY ELECTION GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

**SIX WARDS** will be contested in the Salisbury municipal general election on August 1, and 14 candidates for the city council will walk in unopposed.

Elections will be held in Wards 2 (Mount Pleasant), 3 (Harrowdale), 5 (Greendale), 6 (Waterfalls), 11 (Mabereign), and 12 (Botanical Gardens). The most interesting of these should be Ward 2, where two African newcomers are standing against two experienced councillors.

In Ward 2, which includes Waterfalls, Southerton, Lochlavar and Houghton Park, serving councillors Mr Norman Henry and Mr Sam Levy will be challenged by the first two African candidates in municipal elections, Mr Muzemba Gera, a trade unionist; and Mr John Chambwa, a radio technician.

In Ward 3, including Greendale, Athlone, Freerley and Mandara, an accountant and director of companies, Mr Orlah Anthony Gera, has entered the contest with two serving councillors, Mr John

Duma and Mr Ray Stallwood. This ward has 1488 voters.

The Prime Minister's Energy Advisor, Mr John West, has been nominated for Ward 3 along with a consulting engineer, Mr Arthur Moore, and serving councillor Mrs Sue Osherson.

Ward 5, which includes Mount Pleasant, Vulvana, Northwood and Fumana, has 1188 voters.

In Ward 6, the Harrowdale area, Mr Otto Frederick Elert, a consultant, is contesting a seat in the city council with serving councillors Mr Hugh Baker and Mr Olive Pump. Ward 6, comprising Carrick Creagh, Ragarty Hill, Otis Loma, Philadelphia and Quinington, has 1608 voters.

A group marketing manager and director of companies, Mr Johannes Bester, has been nominated in Ward 12 with the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Jack Whitt, and a farmer.

This ward, which comprises Oak Hill, Alameda and May of Salisbury, Alderman H. Douglas Tait, Park, Avondale and Struthers, has 1848 voters.

In Ward 11, the Mabereign area, serving councillors Mrs Percy Bester and Mr Roy Langley, and a newcomer, Mr Christopher Day, a businessman,

will be running for election. There are 1178 voters in this ward.

Unopposed councillors in their respective wards are:

Ward 1 — Marlborough area (1600 voters): Councillor John Aitchison, a market analyst, and Councillor George Grantham-Good, a sales manager.

Ward 4 — Highlands area (1604 voters): Councillor Timothy Stump, a medical practitioner, and Mr John Lamb, adviser to the Mashonaland East Provincial Authority.

Ward 8 — Harfield area (787 voters): Councillor Peter Chaffey, a business manager; and Mr William Crawford, retired.

Ward 7 — South-eastern suburbs, including Arcadia (1977 voters): Alderman Ivor Fish, a director of companies; and Mr Jack Willis, a retired civil servant.

Ward 9 — Commercial and Industrial area (844 voters): Mr Johann Chenda, a company director; and Councillor Frank Mills, a director of companies.

Ward 10 — Western suburbs, including Salvadora (1670 voters): Councillor Ronald Cowan, a company director; and Mr Gulamshah Ismail, a company director.

Ward 13 — City Residential area (987 voters): Councillor Arthur Wilkins, the present mayor; and Councillor Gus Kangya.



**ZHUWARARA ADVOCATES 'REAL CHANGES' TO SATISFY PEOPLES**

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Jul 79 p 6

[Text] Zimbabwe Rhodesians, particularly blacks, would have to be "fully satisfied" that majority rule had come if the terrorist war was to be stamped out, Mr Esiiah Zhuwarara, spokesman for the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Zhuwarara said it was time the government stopped using the question of sanctions and recognition as "scapegoats" for not making "real changes" that were within its grasp, such as the immediate removal of the "UDI flag" and national anthem.

He said: "I maintain that whether we have sanctions or not, recognition or not, there are certain things which we have control of in this country, and we have to act on them now. If we don't there may come a time when these excuses may fall away."

Zimbabwe Rhodesians, he said, had demonstrated in the April election that they wanted peace. And to bring about this, it was important the confidence of "all our people, especially that of the Africans" was won immediately.

It was particularly important because the people "fighting in the bush" were black Zimbabwe Rhodesians and not the "frontline States" or the international community.

Some excerpts from the interview:

Question: When you launched the ZDP last month, you indicated the party's policies would be made public "very soon." What progress have you made?

Answer: I am sure they should be in the printing next week and, by the middle or the end of the month, the policies will be out.

Question: Could you give an indication of what might be the highlights of your policies?

Answer: Nothing dramatic except that our major argument is that the party heading the government has, somehow, after winning the elections, deviated from the principles that brought about the whole idea of elections--to bring about meaningful independence.

They (the government) talk about democratic principles and aspirations of the people and yet seem to be unable to coordinate or bring together their election theory with practice. It was on this basis that we (ZDP) found ourselves very much impaired working within the UANC.

Question: What are the ZDP's finances like at the moment?

Answer: We have no money. You can see the kind of offices we operate from. We shall, however, rely on our party supporters to give us the necessary funds.

Question: There has been talk about Mr James Chikerema, the ZDP leader, going abroad to meet Lonrho's chief, Mr "Tiny" Rowland, seeking funds for the party. Could you state your relationship with Lonrho?

Answer: If Mr Rowland had funds in our party, I would be very happy. Unfortunately, this time he has not invested any funds.

Question: When is the ZDP congress to be held?

Answer: The projected day is 12 September. I might add that the party president will be soon going around the country to launch the ZDP.

CSO: 4420

## DESTRUCTION OF ZIPRA ARMS DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Jul 79 p 11

[Text]

THE ZIPRA terrorist high command is stockpiling considerable quantities of weaponry and munitions in Zambia with "neither the knowledge nor the consent of the Zambian Government", a security force spokesman disclosed yesterday.

"I find it hard to believe the Zambian Government would allow ZIPRA to build stockpiles of magnitude near Lusaka during the country's troubled times," said the spokesman.

Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces destroyed more than 100 tonnes of war material, worth millions of dollars, when they raided the main ZIPRA depot, 24 km from the capital, on Sunday. At least seven ZIPRA terrorists died in the raid. There were no security force casualties.

"The terrorist defences were not working," said the spokesman. "It was Sunday."

He said neither the Zambian Air Force nor Army had intervened and security forces saw no sign of the British-made Tigercat missile system installed around Lusaka.

"Unfortunately there was no sign of this as we might have brought it back with us," he added.

The combined air and ground attack, which started at lunchtime on "Hero's Day", a national

holiday in Zambia, encountered little resistance apart from random shots fired at helicopters as the raid ended at sunset.

Almost all the arms destroyed were of communist origin, the spokesman said, but documents produced at a Press briefing yesterday showed that British-made tents and Red Cross clothing had also been supplied to the terrorist depot.

The spokesman claimed that communist-made weaponry and munitions were flown to Zambia in Russian Aeroflot aircraft.

The aircraft landed at Lusaka and the consignments were loaded into ZIPRA trucks without the knowledge of the Zambian Government.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian strike force was described as "fairly small, a high-powered, expert group of people who know how to deal with sophisticated weapons".

The spokesman said the terrorist logistics centre was the largest of its kind yet destroyed by Z.R. forces.

The camp, known as JK, is registered with the United Nations as a children's refugee camp and receives assistance, such as food and clothing, from the United Nations.

"However," added the spokesman, "someone is putting someone's leg".

Security forces established after the April 13 raid on the Lusaka home of terrorist leader Joshua Nkomo that the children formerly housed in the camp were being moved to a base north of Lusaka.

Terrorist war material destroyed by Z.R. security forces included 23 tonnes of food, 14 drums of fuel, 400 60 mm mortar bombs; 300 82 mm mortar bombs, 216 limpet mines, 400 anti-personnel mines, 1 450 kg of plastic explosives, four outboard motors, 75 canoes and an assortment of inflatable rubber dinghys, a sun-battery tent complete with workbench and tools, "well in excess of 600" RPG rockets, two 75 mm recoilless rifles, 74 AK 47 rifles, 1 000 S&W rifles, 104 PTRH sub-machine-guns, six RPK and four RPD machineguns and about three-quarters of a million rounds of ammunition.

"We believe it was ZIPRA's main logistics centre," said the spokesman.

Security forces could not be certain that all munitions in the depot were destroyed, "but we certainly got most of it."

CSO: 4420



## UNITARY SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOUGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Jul 79 p 11

[Text]

## Herald Reporter

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Walter Mthembu, is seeking the support of all the parties in Parliament for constitutional change to effect a unitary system of local government.

"I want a unitary system, but I am still consulting everyone concerned, and I have to win the co-operation of all the parties in the Government of National Unity, including the Rhodesian Front, before I can propose new legislation," he said yesterday.

Mr Mthembu was commenting on demand, made this week by the Mararo Residents' Association, that Mararo should be incorporated as a ward into the Salisbury municipality.

The Local Government Laws Amendment Act of 1979 provides that all areas designated townships under the Land Tenure Act now become local government areas, and they can either develop towards local autonomy, or seek incorporation into the parent municipality.

To achieve local autonomy, the areas have to develop from area boards to local boards to municipalities.

Incorporation can be effected only by referendum approval in both the municipal area and the local government area concerned. Each referendum has to have a minimum 40 percent poll, and two-thirds in each have to approve the merger.

Mr Mthembu told the Mararo Residents' Association he was in favour of their incorporation into the city of Salisbury, but he expected difficulties. He doubted that voters in the municipal

area, the bulk of whom were white, would vote in favour of incorporation.

In terms of Section 100 of the Constitution, legislation relating to the establishment of municipalities, and alterations to boundaries, is entrenched, and amendments require the votes of 75 members in the House of Assembly.

The Minister also assured the Mararo Residents' Association that he supported the introduction of home ownership as soon as possible, and he had promised them that he would try to speed up the evaluation of properties in Mararo with a view to their eventual sale.

Mr G. Maroda, secretary of the residents' association, said a system of "one man, one house" had been decided on at the meeting with Mr Mthembu, in order to protect Mararo's residents from "those wealthier elements who would buy many houses and fill them with lodgers paying high rents".

The system, whereby no person would be allowed to buy more than one house, would be strictly enforced, said Mr Maroda.

INDUSTRY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON SANCTIONS

Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1613 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD/CA

[Interview with Ernest Bulle, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia minister of industry and commerce, by David Patterson; date not specified--recorded]

[Text] We begin with an exclusive interview with the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Ernest Bulle:

[Question] Minister, Mrs Thatcher seems to have agreed in principle that sanctions will be removed in November. Having taken this first step in principle, why do you think she is waiting until November?

[Answer] Well, in fact, (I think) I would like to say if the news is correct, then we have got something to be happy about. But we cannot understand why she has had to delay until November, because if Britain is thinking of lifting sanctions and has decided on it, then I think it should have been done immediately (also that) it would benefit this country.

But what I can say is that there is a lot of playing around between Britain and the United States, each one waiting for the other to take the move first. I think Margaret Thatcher is waiting for the American Congress to make a decision [word indistinct] in October, and then so that when November comes a decision will have been made for her [sentence as heard]. And yet we find that the Americans still, on the other hand, are waiting for the decision to be made first by Britain. This is absolutely unfortunate among these big powers because it is on them that we are waiting to see a positive step after we had here got majority rule. We require that sanctions should be lifted because this will help by great economic boost on us here and this will help in creating jobs and making many other things available such as international financing, and I can envisage a boom as soon as sanctions are lifted in this country.

[Question] Do you think there's any chance that there will be some [word indistinct] moves on the part of businessmen in the free world in the light of what Mrs Thatcher has said?

[Answer] Yes, in fact I can confirm this because I myself have travelled to Europe and met many business houses there, and in fact they have all indicated that they are waiting for the British move. But now that Mrs Thatcher has indicated that sanctions are going to be lifted in November, I have no doubt that businessmen, being what they are, they will start long before December [as heard] to have trading businesses with us and this should greatly assist the economy of this country.

CSO: 4420

# AUTHORITIES PREPARE FOR THREAT OF INFLATION

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

THE possibility that strong inflationary pressures will develop once Zimbabwe Rhodesia re-enters the international arena is a continuing preoccupation among financial authorities, says the Executive Guide to the economy prepared by HAL Merchant Bank.

Various measures have been planned to help maintain a degree of balance between demand and supply, the supply aspect being largely conditioned by local capacity to absorb other than capital goods replacement, says the Guide.

If the hoped for large inflow of development aid and private investment capital does materialise there is a good chance that export-orientated manufacturers will be able to import raw materials to the full extent of their capacity.

The increased output and readier access to foreign markets will permit greatly improved foreign earnings from manufacturing.

Better prices will also be available for primary products once these can

be sold openly on world markets at prices that do not reflect the discounts and fees that have characterised trade under sanctions.

By making it possible for the country to realise its existing potential in these ways, the achievement of recognised independence will lead to a considerable improvement in gross domestic product and in the balance of payments position, but will necessarily mean that local resources will be stretched to a certain extent, says the Guide.

"The inflow of any foreign capital, be it grant, loan or private investment, might in such circumstances prove to be a threat to well-ordered expansion and it seems likely that the local authorities will regulate the inflow in an effort to prevent inflationary or disruptive trends from getting out of control."

The review says that a major casualty of the economic and security situation has been the employment level in the years since 1972.

"Despite the recent improvement, employment levels will have to continue rising steeply for some time to overcome the effects of the downturn in growth and the actual decline that followed."

The main factors affecting manufacturing production volumes have been the level of import allocations and the availability of skilled manpower, both of which have been affected by the war.

Import allocations have also been hampered by the effects of sanctions, and by inflation.

The war has become a heavy burden on the skilled manpower in the economy, not only through the direct involvement of many of these people in the security forces, but also through increased levels of taxation.

Higher levels of responsibility in civil and military occupations as a result of higher emigration rates in recent years have also increased pressures on individuals.

"Considering these factors, the improvement brought about in many spheres of activity in 1978 and in the first quarter of this year was unexpected, but it probably reflects the latent strength of a lean but technically competent business sector that is able to apply considerable leverage to small movements in its favour."

The Guide says the decline in employment levels in the business sector and the increasing civil and military activities of the State have led to a "distinct acceleration" in the relative rate of growth of the public sector.

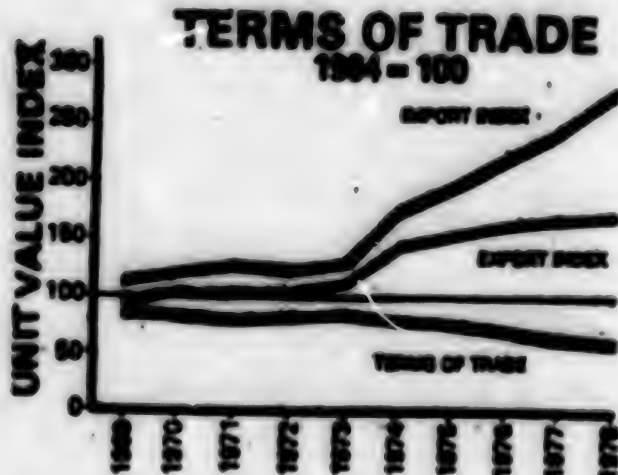


A graph showing the contributions of the major economic spheres to gross domestic product in the past decade shows clearly that public administration has grown the fastest and that most of the growth has taken place in the last four years.

Since 1968, public administration employees have increased from 4.5 percent to 6.5 percent of all employees in the country and their earnings have increased from 9.5 percent to 16.3 percent of the total wages and salaries paid.

"In growing to this extent, public administration earnings outstripped the totals for the agricultural and distribution sectors and are now second only to those of the manufacturing sector.

"An end to the terrorist war will hopefully bring about a readjustment of some of these figures."



THIS graph illustrates how the terms of trade have moved against Singapore's exports in the last 10 years.

## INCREASE IN MORTGAGE LOANS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

**NEW MORTGAGE** loans granted by the country's three building societies in the last financial year increased by \$85 million over the previous year's lending.

Unaudited figures at June 30 1979 show improved results through all sections of the societies' operations, and spokesman for all three said the high liquidity situation was likely to continue for at least the next six months.

Total assets of CABS, Founders Building Society and Beverley Building Society increased by 13 percent to \$400 million.

Loans to Government and local authorities for low-cost housing amounted to 15.1 million over the year, while total mortgage value increased from \$340 million to \$385 million.

New mortgage loans by CABS increased 50.5 percent to \$40 512 000; Beverley's went up 45 percent to \$13 100 000; and Founders' increased 50 percent to \$12 million in the year.

CABS' total assets increased to \$375 000 000, with investments rising 18.3 percent to \$30.5 million. Total mortgage values held by the company amounted to \$190 million, while cash held for liquidity increased 14

percent to about \$60 million. Both loans for low-cost housing went up 41 percent to \$4 010 000.

Total assets of Beverley increased from \$100 001 000 to \$120.5 million. Mortgage values held amounted to \$70 040 000, against last year's figure of \$60 000 000. Fixed deposits and savings amounted to \$70 114 000, while shares increased to \$40 100 000.

Mortgage balances showed growth increase of 9 percent to \$6 000 000. Loans to Government for low-cost housing increased from \$1 million in 1976 to \$5 million at June 30.

Founders' total investments by shareholdings and deposits was more than \$100 million, an increase of \$15 million over the previous year. Increases were achieved in all investment areas, including paid up permanent shares, with significant

increases in fixed deposits and savings deposits, which each rose about 35 million. Total assets increased 11.4 percent over 1978 figures to \$107 million.

The society made bank loans for low-cost housing amounting to \$1.5 million.

The general manager of Founders, Mr Stan Sturtard, said the year had been a very satisfactory one in which to celebrate the company's 25 years of operations. The high liquidity situation was likely to continue for the next few months, he said.

The general managers of CABS and Beverley, Mr Arthur Double and Mr R. Collier, said that since building societies were almost the only source of revenue for home loans, too many demands on them for financing low-cost housing would adversely affect their viability. The societies had only so much money at their disposal, and could not be expected to shoulder the financial burden of providing greatly increased funds for low-cost housing.

## COMMERCIAL FARMERS FOCUS ON CASH CROPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

COMMERCIAL farmers of the future will produce those crops which give the best financial return, namely tobacco and cotton, leaving a limited area in Rhodesia for the production of food, the chairman of the Rhodesia Oilseeds Producers' Association, Mr J. D. Stobart, said.

Addressing the 15th annual meeting of the association, he said: "Rhodesia has been referred to as the bread basket of Central Africa, but I wonder whether this will be the case in the future.

"The commercial farmer of the future will produce those crops with the best financial return, and as the farmers of this country tend to have a high level of managerial and technical skills, they will produce crops that require these skills."

He said tobacco was the obvious choice in those areas where it could be grown. Tobacco farmers would not be interested in producing other crops such as maize and soybeans, thus diluting their skills, unless the financial return matched that of tobacco which was unlikely.

"Those farmers unable to produce tobacco for environmental reasons will, I believe, grow cotton where this is suited, leaving the rest of the country to produce the food," said Mr Stobart.

The remaining area was limited.

He said oilseed crops had suffered far less than other crops from the dry weather conditions, with soybeans yields being above expectations. Sunflower yields had also been above average due to the dry weather conditions. But groundnut

yields, while being better than in past wet years, had not reached the levels of previous dry seasons.

Despite the high yields, groundnut production had fallen to an all-time low, and sunflower production had decreased to insignificance, said Mr Stobart.

"The reason — plain and simple — price; not necessarily present prices but the price offered in the past."

About soybeans, he said: "Production has been increasing and could continue to do so, this happened with groundnuts and maize, but suddenly producers realize they are losing money and rapidly the situation changes, and within one or two seasons the crop has virtually disappeared or the acreage has been severely reduced."

PROPOSED SOUTHERN AFRICAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION VIEWED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Jul 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Linking Up"]

[Text]

THE DECISION of the front-line States to set up a commission to develop a network of transport and communications in the area is not surprising when the shortcomings of the existing systems are considered.

The Tazara and Benguela railways barely function most of the time and are often inactive; road links are rough and inadequate; and air links sporadic.

To get anywhere at all in their planning the five States will obviously have to dip deep into the West's pockets, sponging on the Common Market and World Bank.

The desire of these countries to rid themselves of any transport and trade links with South Africa is a foolish one. If they were to succeed the outcome would be more costly and less effective than if South Africa were a partner.

South Africa, for its part, is hoping for more, not less, trade and co-operation with the countries of the sub-continent, and farther north.

In practical terms it is next to impossible for countries like Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, SWA/Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe Rhodesia to make the most of their chances without South African involvement.

The UANC is taking a sensible line when it says that for any plan to be worth considering it must include South Africa. It will be in this country's interests, as it should be in others', to trade to the best advantage of its economy and its peoples. Politics should not override these considerations.



## BRIEFS

**INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT UP**--Manufacturing production increased 9.3 percent in the first four months of 1979. The biggest rise was in the production of wood and furniture, which rose 24 percent over figures for the same period in 1978. Figures released in the Monthly Digest of Statistics show production of non-metallic mineral products, and metals and metals products each increased 21 percent. Clothing and footwear went up 11 percent, paper, printing and publishing increased 10 percent, and transport equipment production rose 8 percent. A fall of 24 percent was recorded in the drink and tobacco sector, and chemical and petroleum products fell 4 percent. Property sales increased 47 percent over the January to April period last year, totalling \$49,910,000. Salisbury urban property sales increased 49 percent to \$32,897,000, and Bulawayo sales rose 37 percent to \$8,221,000. Sales of rural properties fell from a peak of 2,136 in 1971 to 33 in April. The lowest number of rural property sales recorded since 1964 was in February this year, when only 18 properties were transferred. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 1]

**NEW DAM CONTRACT**--The \$3,038,090 contract awarded to W.J. and R.L. Gulliver (Pvt.) Ltd for the construction of the Amapongokwe Dam near Gwelo was signed in Salisbury last week by the Minister of Water Development, Mr Z. Bafanah, and the chairman of the company, Mr W.J. Gulliver. The dam, which will have a surface area of 525 ha, is being built to meet the increasing demand for water in Gwelo. Work on the contract began four months ago, and at present is concentrating on the excavation of a 21 m deep cut-off trench in the river bed. Backfilling with impervious soil must be completed before the beginning of the next rains. The earthfill wall will be 1,230 m long and 27.6 m high. With a maximum depth of water of 23 m, the day will hold 39 million cubic metres when it is full. The construction of the outlet works, consisting of twin 600 mm diameter pipes encased in concrete, is on schedule and concreting is due to begin next month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 1]

**MAY EMIGRATION FIGURE**--There was no remarkable increase in the number of white emigrants leaving Zimbabwe Rhodesia in the month before the present Government took office on June 1 this year, the Monthly Digest of Statistics says. Last May 1,291 emigrants left the country and there were 283 immigrants (net migration 1,008.) In May last year there were 1,207 emigrants and 516 immigrants (net migration 691). The statistics were published in Salisbury yesterday. They showed there were 1,865 emigrants and 237 immigrants in April this year. In March there were 1,555 emigrants and 237 immigrants. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 79 p 1]

**WHITE EXODUS HIT**--The chairman of the Rhodesia Christian Group, Father Arthur Lewis, said yesterday that the large-scale emigration of Zimbabwe Rhodesians to South Africa was a "recipe for ruin". Speaking in Salisbury on his return from a speaking tour in South Africa, the chairman of the Anti-Terrorist Group said his overwhelming impression had been the numbers who had flocked South, Iana reports. "If external pressure now leads to a branch of faith and retreat from our new compromise Constitution, the flow of immigrants will become a flood and the blacks will face a marxist takeover," he said in a statement. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 6]

**DAVID SMITH ELECTED**--Finance Minister Mr David Smith is the new Rhodesian Front MP for Borrowdale, Salisbury. He was the only candidate whose nomination papers had been lodged with the Registrar-General, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, sitting as a nominations court in Chaplin Building, Salisbury, when nominations for a by-election on July 24 closed yesterday at 11 a.m. The Borrowdale seat in Parliament became vacant last month when Mr Justice Hilary Squires was appointed to the Bench. The Registrar-General declared Mr Smith elected unopposed with effect from July 24. Mr Smith, who did not contest the last general election, would have been required under the Constitution to step down from his portfolio unless elected to either the Senate or the House of Assembly by September 30. Two deputy Ministers, Mr Joshua Cohen (Home Affairs) and Mr Ismail Adam (Information, Immigration and Tourism) also have to be elected to Parliament within four months to retain their portfolios unless the Constitution is otherwise amended. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 79 p 1]

**CHIEFS EXCLUDED FROM CEREMONY**--The exclusion of tribal chiefs from the ceremonial opening of Parliament last week was "a blow against national unity", UANC back-bencher Mr David Munandi told the House on Friday. Mr Munandi said chiefs had always been invited in the past and asked why this had not been done this time. "The chiefs are held in very high esteem by the majority of our populace. To show any form of indignity is a court disaster, to say the least," he said. "I hope that because they are generally regarded as the ancestral spirits or tribal leaders, their associations with ancestral spirits is not the cause for their exclusion at the opening of Parliament." Mr Munandi, an MP for Victoria, said freedom of worship also included the freedom to worship ancestral spirits. "To include them

in all our State functions is to include the spirits, and this includes the ordinary person in the TTLs and in the towns." Mr M.A. van Ryneveld, secretary to Parliament, yesterday declined to comment on whether it was normal procedure for chiefs to be invited to the opening of Parliament, but said the matter was likely to be raised in the House when the Minister concerned made his reply at the end of the debate on the President's Speech. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 p 7]

**ZDP APPEAL PLANNED**--The Zimbabwe Democratic Party of former United African National Council vice-president, Mr James Chikerema, is to appeal next Thursday against a High Court decision barring seven party members from taking their seats in Parliament. A spokesman for the party's attorneys said yesterday the appeal was lodged with the Appeal Court on Wednesday, reports Iana. Two weeks ago Mr Chikerema brought a long-standing dispute with the UANC leadership into the open by forming a breakaway party, the ZDP, and taking seven other UANC Members of Parliament with him. One of the rebels, Mr Actor Mpinyuri, has since returned to the UANC. Mr Chikerema claimed the new constitution allowed members to cross the floor in Parliament, and he and the MPs in the party took their seats when Parliament opened last week. The following day, however, the High Court in Salisbury granted the UANC an interim interdict which prevented Mr Chikerema and his colleagues from entering the House of Assembly as MPs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Jul 79 p 11]

**PETROL PRICE HIKE**--A unit of premium petrol will cost Zimbabwe Rhodesian motorists \$2.50 from today. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, said last night that with the world demand for petroleum products still exceeding supply, he had no alternative but to increase the retail and wholesale prices of petroleum fuels. Premium petrol will now retail at most service stations for an extra 7.8 cents a liter, and regular petrol for another 7.9 cents a liter. Diesel fuel is increased by 3.9 cents a liter. The wholesale prices of power paraffin and aviation fuels are an extra 7.8 cents and 3.9 cents a liter respectively. The price of illuminating paraffin is unchanged. At the beginning of the year, premium petrol was \$1.39 for five liters--\$1.11 cheaper than the price announced today. The increase is the third since the beginning of the year. Mr Bulle said the increases applicable to petrol and diesel would be increased by a "little" a liter at retail outlets which were some distance from bulk storage points. The announcement by the Minister said the rises stressed the necessity for fuel conservation and the elimination of unwarranted journeys. Rumors of a petrol price increase resulted in numbers of motorists filling their tanks at Salisbury service stations last night. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Jul 79 p 1]

**ZANU DELEGATION TO OAU MEETING**--A delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, the fighting component of the Patriotic Front, left Maputo for Monrovia today to attend the forthcoming Ministerial Council meeting of the Organization of African Unity, OAU. The delegation includes Comrade Richard (Wale), the party's deputy secretary for external affairs, and Comrade Edson Zvogbo, the deputy secretary for publicity and information. [Text] [Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD/CA]



SECURITY FORCES REPORT--A combined operations headquarters communique reports the death in action of three members of the security forces. They were Sgt (Darius Chibaya), who was 29 and married with two children and who came from the Fort Victoria area, Constable (Willard Waffumbi), who was 23 and married and whose home was in the Buhera district, and Lance-Cpl District Security Assistant (Beaton Chirome), who was 29 and married with one child and who came from the Ndanga district. The death in Bulawayo hospital is reported of Mrs Maude Beale, who was critically injured in a terrorist attack reported in a communique on 27 June. All next-of-kin have been informed. Security forces have killed eight terrorists and two terrorist collaborators. In the southeastern operational area two black men identified as Mr (Zephaniah Bayala) and Mr (Simon Takayi) have been murdered by terrorists. There was no apparent motive for the killing. [Text] [Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD/CA]

FRONTLINE STATES' SUMMIT--Arusha--Frontline heads of state are to hold a summit meeting in the near future to direct a program of action for implementation of coordinated regional economic development projects in southern Africa. This was announced in Arusha this evening by the Botswana vice president, Ndugu Masire, at the end of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. The conference held under the chairmanship of Masire has passed a draft declaration entitled "Southern Africa--Towards Economic Liberation" which will be presented for ratification at the forthcoming summit of the heads of state. The conference, which was opened yesterday by President Seretse Khama of Botswana, has set priorities on the regional transport and communications committee for mobilizing finance for urgent projects. [Words indistinct] [Text] [Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1900 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD/EA]

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DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY IN STATE OF FLUX

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Jun 79 p 1114

[Excerpts]

ANOTHER CHAPTER in the story of the Cobra 77 plot has been closed. In Sao Tome several leaders of the ruling Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe have been convicted for being part of a plot to overthrow the government.

For almost two years the country has been gripped by allegations of a plot to overthrow the government, then came last year's claims that unusual movements of ships and aircrafts near the islands, the arrival of an Angolan force to guarantee the islands' security and now the trial.

Last year President da Costa had sent a message to the UN and to the OAU Chairman, President Bongo, claiming that suspicious movements in the country's airspace and territorial waters were considered to be preparation for an invasion of the islands. Some had then suggested South African involvement. The strategic importance of the islands are certainly not lost on the states along the coast. Gabon, whose role has been ambiguous since independence has said little but harboured an opponent of the radical wing of the regime — Dr. de Graca. President da Costa spent much of his time before independence as a guest of President Bongo in Gabon. Angola, on the other hand was quick to respond. It sent troops as soon as President da Costa declared that his country was threatened by attack. There are now 1,000 men from Angola and Guinea Bissau stationed on the islands.

The shift in political stance reflected in the reshuffle has led, economically, to a greater emphasis being placed on food production. Since independence the policy had been to rely on coffee and some copra as chief export commodities. Massive imports of food resulted. The country is still grappling with the economic legacy of Portuguese rule which left the islands, in particular Sao Tome, with a plantation economy producing mainly coffee. The EEC has been a major contributor to the development programmes.

It is, however, in foreign policy that recent developments in the islands have aroused the most interest. Until very recently, the government has balanced on a tightrope. It has been granted observer status at the Franco-African summits, and attended the latest one at Kigali. It has joined the ACP states and participated in the recent and unsuccessful renegotiations for the Lomé Convention. However, the most significant move over the last eight months has been the slide towards a far closer relationship with Angola. Only a few weeks ago, Sao Tome and Principe joined Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde at the first ever summit of the former Portuguese colonies at which they all decided to co-ordinate their development policies. There is no indication however, that the government in Sao Tome is in any way entering the orbit of Soviet or Cuban strategic influence.

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